The Bombay Gazette.

No. 11,745 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	To sail.
L TASMANIA	4426	800	C. G. Perrins	27th July.
— GWALIOR	2753	300	R. W. S. Haselwood	3rd Aug.
L SHANNON	4120	800	J. S. Murray	10th "
M MOZAFFARIEH	2284	500	G. Scrivener	17th "
L BALLARAT	4732	900	P. S. Tomlin	24th "
— SIAM	3041	550	R. F. Grimes	31st "
L ROME	5013	1000	G. W. Caton	7th Sept.
L MALWA	2985	500	G. W. Atkinson	14th "
S CLYDE	4154	800	E. M. Edmonds	28th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Aden; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers change to London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

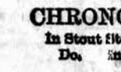
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	To sail.
BRINDISI	3518	550	A. W. Adamson	6th Aug.
ARCONA	3128	500	S. F. Cole	20th "
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
VERONA	3126	600	M. de Horne	17th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 22, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates as per table below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 450, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles transship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
BIRMANIA	4,500	600	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	500	20th August	10th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	800	16th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail.
R. ROSSATTINO	5,000	6th Sept.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July, 9, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3,500	550	3rd August.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	650	16th "
PANDORA	T. Hadenitsch	3,500	500	
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4,600	650	16th Sept.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	3rd October
THISBE	C. Bechtinger	3,000	500	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	1st Aug.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.

Sassoon House, 59, Church-gate-street.
Bombay, 3rd June 1886.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ..... Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... " 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ..... Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case ..... " 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

ATTENTION is directed to the following forms of Policies granted by the STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

SECURED PAYMENT POLICIES. These are Policies by a fixed number of premiums, each premium securing a proportionate part of the sum assured in the event of the Policy being discontinued. For example, a person who is assured for Rs. 10,000 with premiums, ceasing in 10 years and who desired to discontinue his payments at the end of 5 years, would receive a Policy for Rs. 5,000, on which no further ordinary premiums would require to be paid.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES. These Policies are payable to the *Life* Assured on his attaining the age of 45, 50, 55, 60, or 65 or to his representatives should he predecease the age agreed upon.

These two forms of Policies are specially suitable for Indian Residents, who are in position to pay a moderate premium while in receipt of a good income in this country, and who do not wish to be burdened with the payment of premiums when they retire to England.

Full particulars as to rates, &c., may be obtained on application.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch,
38, Elphinstone Circle,

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED...£6,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME UPWARDS OF..900,000

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 30th July, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 26th July (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th July, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 12th August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd July, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CUTLERY.
"CAVENDISH" CARVERS.

MADE From Special Steel, Hand-forged, Hardened and Tempered by First Prizemen in Sheffield. Set "ready for use" by a New Process with a Razor-like edge. Pair of Carvers with steel to match in box.

"A" Quality	Rs. 20 cash.
"B" "	" 18 "
Buckhorn "	" 8-8 "

For Prices of other First Class Cutlery, see Catalogue.

TREACHER & CO., Limited.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DOULTON ARTWARE.
TOILET SERVICES.

SIMILAR to those which are now so very popular amongst all classes in England. Services consisting of Ewer, Basin, Brush, Tray, or Vase, Soap, Dish and Commode complete. The following Patterns are recommended:—

		Rs. A.
No. 6.	"Alderman" Shape, Dark Blue, Flower Border	8 0
No. A 205.	"Doulton" Shape, Coloured Tulips with Turquoise Spots, Fancy Borders	15 0
No. A 231.	Melon Shape, Coloured Chrysanthemums, with Greek Border	15 0
No. A 232.	Melon shape, Chrysanthemums on Ivory body, Grecian border	16 0
No. A 195.	Doulton shape, Large Coloured Flowers on Ivory body	18 0
No. A 130.	Alderman shape, Coloured Sprays of Flowers on Ivory body	20 0
No. 808.	Birds with Coloured Sprays of Flowers on White body	29 0
No. 806.	Ivory body, Wicker Pattern, Rich Gold Lines, 11 pieces	33 0
No. 982.	Connaught shape, Ivory body, Coloured Japanesque Pattern with handsome Dark Green and Gold border	38 0
No. 204.	Connaught shape, similar to above	40 0
No. 802.	Saxon shape, Coloured Birds on Ivy Sprays, Ivory body, for double service, 16 pieces	45 0
No. A 270.	Connaught shape, Coloured Fruits, and Blossoms on Ivory body, very rich Gold border	70 0
No. 1,067.	Chippendale shape, Coloured Orange Blossom Sprays on Ivory body, with very heavy Gold border	90 0
No. A 102.	Doulton shape, Richly Coloured Flowers, with very handsome Gold and Bronze borders	90 0
No. A 104.	Connaught shape, very handsome Coloured Flower, Sprays on Ivory border, Very deep Old Gold border, very handsome	108 0
No. B 185.	Connaught shape, Very rich, Old Lace Pattern, with hand painted Rose Sprays and Birds on Ivory body. A magnificent service, &c. &c. &c	90 0

Also SERVICES in PURE WHITE STONE WARE or with Blue, Green, Maroon, or Gold Lines, 9 pieces, Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 15-8 each.

ALSO VERY HANDSOME LARGE DOULTON VASES, Rs. 40, 70, 180, per pair.
Ditto. Ditto. SINGLE VASES, Rs. 10, 13, 36, 50, each.
HANDSOME DOULTON JUGS, Rs. 32, 40, each.
RICH SALAD BOWLS, Rs. 25, 35, each.
SMALL VASES FOR BRACKETS, &c., Rs. 20, 27, per pair.
LOVING CUPS, TWO HANDLED, Rs. 24 each.
ICE PAILS, Rs. 18 each.
BEER MUGS, SILVER MOUNTED, Rs. 10-8, each.
&c., &c.
VENETIAN GLASSWARE.
TABLE ORNAMENTS.
TEA SERVICES, 4 O'CLOCK, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, a very desirable commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW at Parell, with a most charming Garden. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Mornby Row.

TO LET, nearly opposite to the Victoria Garden, a RESIDENCE suitable for an Eurasian or Jewish family. Rent Rs. 60. The place is also well adapted for a small Boarding House. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 2, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HARRISON CARTER'S world-renowned FLOUR ROLLER MILLING PLANT and DISINTEGRATORS.
SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA.
C. B. PARKINSON,
28, Apollo Street,
Bombay.
From whom Estimates, Plans, and all particulars can be obtained.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island or Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., Ld.,
40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 8-12 per share, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum for the audited accounts of the half-year ending June 30, 1886, has this day been declared, and is payable on and after the 15th day of August 1886, on presentation of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES H. LATTIMER & Co.,
Secretaries, Agents and Managers.

16th July, 1886.

HATS, HELMETS, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY have just received a NEW STOCK of above from the Best London Makers, in all the most approved Shapes:—

BLACK FELT HATS.—Round crown. The present London Fashion. Very Light. Patent Ventilators. Rs. 8-4 each.

BLACK FELT HATS.—Square crown. The present London Fashion. Very Light. Patent Ventilators. Rs. 8-12 each.

DOUBLE TERAI SUN HATS.—Andrés' Ladies' or Gent's Latest Shape. Best Qualities. Seal Brown, Grey. Rs. 16 each.

ELLWOOD'S SHIKAR HATS.—Of the latest approved Shape. Covered with Brown Canvas. Rs. 13 each.

ELLWOOD'S SUN HATS.—New Shape. Covered with White Drill, Light and well Ventilated. Rs. 13 each.

ELLWOOD'S PATENT A. C. HELMETS.—Double Grey Felt. Air Chamber, Shock Skull and Yielding. Very Light, and Comfortable to Wear. Rs. 17 each.

ELLWOOD'S PATENT A. C. HELMETS.—Without Bulge. Plain Military Shape. Rs. 17 each.

DR. TUSON'S DOUBLE BRIM A. C. HELMETS.—Drab Felt. Air Chamber. Extremely Light and Cool. Rs. 14 each.

LADIES' AND GENTS' TRAVELLING HATS AND CAPS in great variety. From Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 5 each.

PUGGRIES.—A Choice Selection. White Muslin Fancy Striped Ends. Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 each.

Do. do. White Silk Stripes. Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-8 each.
Pure White China Silk, Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 5 each.
Pure Gray do. do. Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4 each.
Navy Blue with White Spots, Rs. 4 each.
Extra Stout Coloured Silk, Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 each.

SCARFS, COLLARS, BRACES, HOSIERY, NECKTIES,
The Newest Styles.

LADIES' AND GENT'S UMBRELLAS.

LADIES' BEST TWILLED SILK, Fox's Paragon Frames, Plain or Silver Mounts, Natural Sticks, Rs. 9-8, 11, 12, 14 each.

GENT'S BEST TWILLED SILK, Fox's Paragon Frames, Plain or Silver Mounts, Natural Sticks, Rs. 12, 14, 15-8 each.

GIG UMBRELLAS, Canes, Pipe Heads, extra stout fittings, Rs. 10 each.

CARRIAGE UMBRELLAS, Square "Registered" Pattern, very strong, Rs. 16 each.

LADIES' SUN UMBRELLAS, White or Drab Lined, Green Assorted Sticks, Rs. 3 each.

GENT'S SUN UMBRELLAS, White or Drab, Lined Green, Choice Sticks, Rs. 3-12 each.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING,
GROUND SHEETS,
REGULATION WATERPROOF BEDS,
&c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

EXTRA LIGHT FELT HATS.
"VERY DURABLE."
A LARGE CHOICE "THE NEW COLORS."
PIMENTO, SNUFF, TABAC, CINNAMON, MAPLE.

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, &c., } BOMBAY.

MONSOON 1886.

OUR WATER-PROOF CLOTHING is manufactured specially for Indian wear. All garments are cut from our own patterns; they are proof against the HEAVIEST TROPICAL RAINS, and satisfactory wear is guaranteed. Inspection is invited. Prices and particulars of REGULATION CLOAKS, INVERNESS CAPES, COATS, CAPS AND LEGGINGS will be sent on application.

ASQUITH, LORD AND WHITMORE,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.
Established in 1870. BOMBAY. Established in 1870.

INVALIDS' SHERRY.

THE great popularity that has attended the introduction into India of our INVALIDS' PORT has led us to confer with Medical authorities in the selection of a suitable Spanish Wine possessing tonic properties beneficial to Invalids. We have selected a remarkably good Wine which we designate "IMPERIAL SHERRY," because of the exalted favour it receives. We confidently recommend it to dyspeptics, feeling sure that when they taste the Wine they will not be disappointed. We have specially labelled and otherwise protected this Sherry. We ship it in plain white square bottles.
The price is Rs. 30 per or 1 Dozen, subject to discount for Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks " 23-4 "
In ½ Flasks " 25-4 "

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers

SOLE AGENT:
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT:
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

HIRE OF PIANOFORTES
FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 30.
SPECIAL RATES FOR 6 AND 12 MONTHS.

TUNING AND REPAIRS OF PIANOFORTES.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners who have been specially engaged from England.
CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.
Special Rates on application. S. ROSE and Co.

NEW CATALOGUES OF MUSIC, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., NOW READY POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO. 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

STARLEY AND SUTTON'S "ROYAL METEOR."

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
WITH PATENT ADJUSTABLE BALL BEARINGS.

THESE MACHINES are celebrated for their strength, lightness, and superior finish, and in commending them to the athletic young men in India, MARCKS and Company, Limited, beg respectfully to notify their readiness to dispose of them when desired on the

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

THE METEOR BICYCLE
Elegantly painted and fitted with front wheel brake.
50 in. 52in., and 54 in. Cash, Rs. 300.
On the HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM for one year, Rs. 330.
by monthly payments of Rs. 27-8-0.

THE METEOR TRICYCLE,
44 in. Cash, Rs. 430.
On the HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM for one year, Rs. 474.
by monthly payments of Rs. 39-6-0.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

☞ The principle of the Hire Purchase System was fully explained in connection with Pianos in our June's issue of "Limited Remarks."

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld. BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS' TEAS,
FROM THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY'S GARDENS.
GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
REDUCTION OF PRICE.

AFTERNOON TEA—
"HOLTA" ORANGE PEKOE, very Fragrant, Bright Infusion, full rich cup ..... Per lb. Rs. 1 12
VISITORS' 5 O'CLOCK TEA—
"HOLTA" FLOWERY PEKOE, a High-class Tea of uncommon flavour, Choice Fragrance, and Clear Infusion ..... Per lb. Rs. 2 8
BREAKFAST TEA—
"HOLTA" MIXTURE. This Tea is fragrant, pungent and full cup ..... Per lb. Rs. 1 8
GENERAL HOUSE TEA—
"HOLTA" FAMILY MIXTURE, of fine bright flavour, good strength, and uniformity, can be strongly recommended for family use ..... Per lb. Rs. 1 3
ECONOMIC TEA—
"HOLTA" PLANTATION MIXTURE, yields a fair strong liquor with good flavour. Per lb. Rs. 0 14
The demand for this Tea is very great, and there is no Tea to be had anywhere equal to it at the price.
UNIVERSAL TEA—
"HOLTA" BROKEN LEAF, a cheap tea of good strength ..... Per lb. Rs. 0 10

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY,
BOMBAY, NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS; AND POONA, "TEMPLE HOUSE."

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.
Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

POONA SEASON.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
EAST STREET, POONA. APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
LADIES' OUTFITTERS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is respectfully invited to their NOVELTIES for
WALKING GOWNS.
TRAVELLING GOWNS.
BOATING AND TENN
TEA AND DRESSING GOWNS.
ULSTERS, CLOAKS AND RIDING HABITS.

PATTERNS AND SELF-MEASUREMENT FORMS SENT ON APPLICATION.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
LADIES' OUTFITTERS.
EAST-STREET, POONA. APOLLO-STREET, BOMBAY.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS FOR UP-COUNTRY STATIONS

THE MANAGER undertakes GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, conducted under his immediate supervision.
LANDING AND SHIPPING OF PACKAGES.
PURCHASE OF EVERY CLASS OF GOODS.
SECURING PASSAGES.
ARRANGING FOR HOTEL ACCOMMODATION
MEETING PASSENGERS BY RAIL OR SEA.
&c. &c. &c.

W. J. ESSAI,
SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
FORBES' STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld. BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "AKBAR," 2,243 TONS, 1,200 H. P. Owing to the wet weather the loading of this vessel is DELAYED and she will now LEAVE for Zanzibar and Mauritius on the 29th instant.
A small quantity of freight and passenger accommodation are still available at low rates, for which apply to
VIBRAM EBRAHIM & CO.
Khoja Mohollu, Bombay, 23rd July, 1886.

NOTICE.

I, JOSEPH AUSTIN DOLTON, have THIS DAY established myself in business as an Auctioneer, Commission Agent, and General Merchant, under the name and style of
LEATHES & Co.,
Commercial Sale Rooms, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 20th July, 1886.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very handsomely furnished BUNGALOW for about three months at Malabar Hill. Rent, Rs. 175 only. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

RUPEES 375.

AN OPEN CASE RAILWAY SHAPE GOLD WATCH, BY JAMES McCABE, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, 18 ct. GOLD ALBERT CHAINS OF MOST BEAUTIFUL PATTERN IN FULL SIZE, EITHER SINGLE OR DOUBLE, EACH IN WEIGHT FROM EIGHT TO ELEVEN TOLAS AT RUPEES 30 PER TOLA.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

SOUTHALL'S
TENAX
ABSORBENT AND ANTISEPTIC
FOR SURGICAL PURPOSES,
SUPERSEDING LINT FOR DRESSINGS.

Per lb., Re. 1-8.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BAI HIRBAI (widow of JOSHI HIRJEE LOWJEE), late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

JOSHI WASONJEE HIRJEE and JOSHI GOPALJEE MODOWJEE, the executors named in the said Will.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.
Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-six and in the Forty-fifth year of our Reign.
J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
L. N. BANAJEE.
The 16th day of July, 1886.
The Seal of the High Court of Bombay
PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that LUXMEEBAI and CONDABAI, the widows of RANOO GOVIND DARAKER, deceased, have contracted to sell to TRIKUM NATHOO all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the buildings erected thereon, situate on the south side of Bhundarwada Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 138 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east partly by property of Lingee, daughter of Surajee Potmallee, and partly by property of Balloo and Rama Ludgoo, on the west by property of Cassinu Natha, on the north by Bhundarwadda Street, and on the south by Coollewada Lane, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 1,970, and street No. 83-87, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's new No. 6,642, and New Survey No 2,392, which said hereditaments and premises have been for some time and are now in the occupation of the said Luxmibai and Condabai and their tenants. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage or gift or otherwise objecting to the sale, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 19, Esplanade Road Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claims—Dated this 23rd day of July, 1886.
CRAWFORD & BUCKLAND,
Solicitors to the Purchaser.

MRS. RADHABAI ATMARAM SAGOON.
HAS REMOVED TO 125 KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

ENGINEERING BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Merett's Land and Engineering Surveying	7 0
Jackson's Aid to Engineering Solution	12 0
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Roper's Young Engineer's Own Book	8 8
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Molesworth's and Hurst's Engineer's Pocket-book	7 0
The Cades Engineer or Steam for the Student; by Long and Buel	5 0
Tredgold's Carpentary; by Hurst	10 4
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Auchincloss' Link and Valve Motions	9 0
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Bourne's Catechism of the Steam Engine 1885	4 4
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The Amateur Mechanic's Workshop	3 8
Edward's Practical Steam Engineer's Guide	7 0
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" Glossary of Architecture	4 4
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The Safe Use of Steam	0 5
Rules for Engine Drivers; by Bale (Mounted on Roller)	0 10
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For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director,
9, Elphinstone Circle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATIONERY,
Received by last Mail,
Can be had of the STOREKEEPER,
Bombay Gazette
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NOTE-PAPERS.

	Rs. a.	
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable and cheap sheet	1 8	per ream.
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All the above are in 5 quire packets.

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RAILWAY BUFFS.—Cheap, and neat envelope for daily use	2 0	per 1,000
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Samples free on application.

INSURANCES.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1885 ..... £1,479,518
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Fund £1,850,000
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The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.
FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandize, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on favorable terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
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The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
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THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
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GRADUATE, MADRAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, formerly Superintendent, Gardens and Estates of H. H. the Chief of Jamkhandy, and late of the Port Canning Land Improvement Co., &c.
Gardens superintended, kept in order, and re-arranged on approved principles. Fresh seeds and rare ornamental plants supplied. Students trained in Botany and Gardening with practical instructions. Business in every department of Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, and Arboriculture. Charges moderate.
48, Meadow Street Bombay.

JOHN FLEMING & Co., BOMBAY,

(London House—Fleming, Wilson & Co.),
HAVE in stock at present, or on the way out,
6 & 8 H.-P. HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES,
6, 8, 10 & 12 H.-P. PORTABLE ENGINES,
The above by Ruston, Proctor and Co.
14 lb. PORTABLE RAILWAY, complete with Steel Sleepers and all fastenings.
PRIESTMAN'S DREDGERS.
COMBINED FLOUR MILLS with French Burr Stone 48 inches diameter by Ruston, Proctor & Co.
8 feet MORTAR GRINDING MILLS.
HAND POWER MORTAR MIXING MACHINES.
PICKAXES, HOES and PLATELAYERS' BEATERS of highest quality.
STEEL & FILES, by THOS. JOWITT & SONS.
METALLIC FIRE-ENGINES for 8 men,
DOUBLE BARREL LIFT & FORCE PUMPS.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, 3, 4, 6 and 8 inch.
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MANILLA HEMP-COVERED BESSEMER STEEL WIRE ROPE.
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CALVERTS 15 per cent. CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER.
CALVERTS "SOLUBLE CRESOL."
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Estimates prepared for all classes of Railway Materials Water Supply, &c. &c.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON, Annas 4; postage, 1 anna.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

LADIES' REQUISITES.—Hand-bags in plush and leather, plush companions, parasols in Cream, Feathers, flowers, fans, frilling, &c., &c. Prices cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

PRIVATE BOARD and LODGING.—Nice, clean airy rooms. Terms moderate. Mrs. UNGWAR, No. 35, Meadow Street, Top Floor.

A FEW STEADY MEN can be accommodated with cheap BOARD and LODGING at No. 17, Sassoon Buildings, Fort.

COLEMAN'S HOTEL, RE-OPENED.—New management. Specially moderate terms for monthly boarders. Every room, own bath-room.

CLEARANCE SALE of SWISS CIGARS, at reduced prices. From Re. 1 per box.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

RAIN! RAIN!! WARMING STOVES, admirably constructed for thorough radiation of heat, with smallest consumption of fuel; the desired temperature being under perfect control by means of sliding regulators.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

AUSTRALIAN POTATOES.—Orders registered by the undersigned, who receive regular shipments. For particulars apply to Godown-keeper, Wm. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street.

PIANIST.—WANTED, a lady or gentleman, to travel with a Drawing-room Entertainment. Good salary, and a permanent engagement to a good performer. Apply J. R., Imperial Hotel.

PAVING SQUARE TILES of the best quality arrived from Marseilles. A small number remaining unsold, will be sold at the cheapest price. Purchasers should not lose the opportunity. Apply at once to R. R. RAGHUNATH & Co., No. 10, Dean Lane, Fort.

KEROSINE OIL, 150° Test Rs. 5 and 125° Test Rs. 4, for sale. Apply to M. M. MODY & Co., Ld.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—Fresh supply just to hand. Price Rs. 6 each.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

WANTED, immediately, an experienced BOOK-KEEPER, fair and neat hand writing indispensable. Apply to "Z.," care of this paper.

PARASOLS, from Rs. 2-6; Umbrellas, from Rs. 2-12. Silk gauze ribbons, woollen dress novelties, colored silk gauze.—CASH BAZAAR, Ld.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION. Gold and Silver Metal Watches and Clocks of various descriptions. KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, 6, Rampart Row.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

A EURASIAN LADY, offers her services as a Teacher in English and Music. Any reference required. Apply to "D. F. M.," care of this paper. Terms moderate.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!! Strong and Durable. Moderately priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

METEOR BICYCLE and TRICYCLE.—With all patented improvements. For cash or monthly instalments.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

DISAPPOINTMENT and VEXATION always result when you get imitations for originals. Ask for the Original Cyclostyles only at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate Street, Fort.

WOODCUTTING and ENGRAVING.—Advertisement and Block Engraved and Stereotyped.—Also Crests, Monograms, and Mottoes Engraved on Watches, Rings, &c.—H. A. Geyer and Co., Bombay.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS:—Paints in 15 colors (28 lbs. kegs) received direct from Manufacturers. For prices, apply to LEATHES and Co., Commercial Sale Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttle worth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR CUSTOMERS we have opened a stall at the Crawford Market for the Sale of our different kinds of Fruit, Marmalades, Jams, Jellies, Brine, &c., at cash rates.—BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited.

CARTER'S SEEDS, in hermetically closed boxes, just received. Price: Flower, Rs. 5, 7-8, and 10; Vegetable, Rs. 3, 5 and 12-8 each. Purity guaranteed by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross-Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Three Grinding Machines, in good working order, by Messrs. Platt Brothers & Co., for 40 inches Cards, to grind 2 Rollers or 2 Clearers at once, without Fan. Apply either to Messrs. Morarjee Gokuldas & Co.'s Office, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or at the Mills, Parell.

FOR SALE, Railway and Contractors' Plant, Locomotive Portable Engines, Stone Crushers, Tip Wagons, Rails, &c., as used by Messrs. Thomas Nowell and Co., in the construction of the Ceylon Railway. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Mody Bay.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM, and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8. Annual Subscription Rs. 5. Postage free.

JUST RECEIVED, fashionable Scotch and Angola Tweeds, Blue-Black Serge and Diagonals, for a sack Coat and Trowsers, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. Tailoring Branch under a 1st class cutter. Accurate fit guaranteed. Apply to Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Corner of Meadows and Hummum Streets.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF CARRIAGES AND HORSES.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale-rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets, by order of G. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C. and Assignee of the estate and effects of Premchund Roychund, an Insolvent.
1 Palanquin Shigram with Horse and Harness.
1 Phaeton with Horse and Harness.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 24th July, 1886.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Surplus Stock in Trade containing Watches and Jewellery, Ironsafes, self-acting Sewing Machines, Rich Oleograph in gilt frame, Musical Boxes, Shop Furniture, &c., in the shop No. 7, Meadow Street, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel.
On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-named place the surplus stock in trade belonging to Mr. Ardaseer Nowrojee Daver, changing his place of business, the same consisting of metal and silver watches, chains, &c., musical boxes playing Indian airs with zither, self-acting sewing machine, one large size 50 by 29 iron safe in wooden stand, one English-made solid mahogany wood almira with richly bevelled plate glass mirror single door, rich oleographs, such as Mary Queen of Scots, Last Moment of Mary Queen of Scots, the Penitent Magdalene, The Glee, The Hand, and heads of eminent persons in English-made parot case brass, handsome show case fitted with plate glass, glassdoor cupboard, writing tables, chairs, &c.
N. B.—Property will be on view four days before the date of sale.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 24th July, 1886.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4.6, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Reeds and Healds, Roller Washer and Scavenger Cloths, Heald Yarn, Spindle Band, Bundling Band, and all classes of Mill-Stores.
T. SUGDEN, 45, New Forase-road, Byculla.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS CO., Ld., BROACH.
NOTICE

IS hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, has been THIS DAY declared and made payable on and after the 8th September, 1886, to those shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 1st of September, 1886.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd August to 1st September, 1886, both days inclusive.
By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Broach, 7th July, 1886.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent free by application or may be obtained from Messrs. King & Co., Bombay, or Messrs. Lee, Lane & Co., Calcutta.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.
Illustrated price-lists free by post.
SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BEER.

WE have just received fresh shipments of the best ENGLISH SCOTCH, and GERMAN Brewings, unsurpassable for brightness and flavour. They are specially prepared for India, and are of the lightest gravity suitable to the climate.
In cases of 3 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.

	ENGLISH.	SCOTCH.	GERMAN.
Per case of quarts, Net Cash,	Rs. 17-4.	Rs. 16-8.	Rs. 15-12.
Per case of pints	do. " 24-0.	" 24-0.	" 228

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
INVALIDS' PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Price Rs. 27-12 Net per dozen Quarts.
THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

CHAMPAGNE.

WE keep in our Godowns shipments from the undermentioned Houses:—

	Net Cash.
*POMMERY and GRENO— Extra Sec ..... per case	Rs. 63 0
*WACHTER Co.— "Royal Charter," Extra Dry ..... "	" 58 4
PERINET and FILS— Cuvée Réservée, Extra Sec ..... "	" 56 8
HEIDSIECK & Co.— Dry Monopole ..... "	" 60 0
*"RESERVEE CUVEE"— Extra Dry, our own shipping ..... "	" 53 8
MOET and CHANDON— Brut Impérial, very dry ..... "	" 54 0
Extra Superior ..... "	" 52 0
White dry Sparkling Sillery ..... "	" 48 0
FINEST EXTRA DRY— For Invalids, per hamper of 24 half-pints ..... "	" 34 8
*JEAN SIBADEY— Carte Blanche ..... "	" 34 8
*SAUMUR— Finest Sparkling, our own shipping ..... "	" 26 12

Brands marked thus (*) in cases of 2 doz. pints at Rs. 3 per case extra.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY'S
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
GOLD AND SILVER ALBERTS.

IN SUBMITTING a List of the above, we beg to intimate that we have a great many new and pretty lapped patterns, more particularly for Ladies, in which the bright cut facets sparkle like diamonds, producing a very rich and attractive effect. They are made as Ladie's Alberts, as Victorias or Leontines, rather longer, to droop loosely from the throat to the waist, generally ornamented with Globes and Knots, and as Guards, or full length chains thrown over the neck.
Gentlemen's Alberts are made both single and double of most patterns, in the double ones the bar is in the centre, and one end of the chain in each pocket.
All the undermentioned are made of either 15-Carat or 18-Carat Gold. Unless the quality desired is specially particularized in orders, 18-Carat Gold will be supplied.
NOTE.—Old Gold Chains will be taken in exchange and full market value allowed.

	Gold. Rs.	Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Rs.
KNOTTED FETTER AND OVAL.				
Gentn.'s Albert	110	to 220	12	to 18
*Lady's "	75	to 120	.....	
OPEN CURB.				
Gentn.'s Albert	90	to 230	10	to 20
FETTER AND 3 OVALS.				
Gentn.'s Albert	95	to 185	8	to 16
CLOSE CURB.				
Gentn.'s Albert	100	to 200	10	to 18
*Lady's "	50	to 110	8	to 12
TWISTED CABLE.				
Gentn.'s Albert	120	to 180	14	to 20
PRINCE OF WALES.				
Gentn.'s Albert	100	to 190	10	to 16
*Lady's "	90	to 170	8	to 12
EGYPTIAN.				
Gentn.'s Albert	80	to 150	8	to 12
BRASILIAN.				
*Lady's Albert	95	to 200	.....	
" Victoria	125	to 500	12	to 18
" Guard	150	to 300	.....	
SCALE.				
*Lady's Albert	80	to 150	.....	
" Victoria	120	to 200	12	to 18
" Guard	160	to 300	.....	

	Gold. Rs.	Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Rs.
WOVE.				
*Lady's Albert	70	to 130	9	to 18
" Victoria	100	to 180	.....	
" Guard	150	to 280	.....	
FETTER.				
Gentn.'s Albert	75	to 200	10	to 18
CABLE.				
Gentn.'s Albert	80	to 175	16	to 24
FLAT RINGS.				
Gentn.'s Albert	60	to 140	8	to 13
*Lady's "	60	to 90	8	to 12
" Victoria	85	to 100	.....	
OPEN CURB.				
*Lady's Albert	70	to 130	8	to 16
" Victoria	100	to 180	.....	
LAFFEN BELCHER.				
Gentn.'s Albert	60	to 100	.....	
*Lady's "	90	to 60	8	
ARTHUR.				
Gentn.'s Albert	75	to 150	.....	
*Lady's "	50	to 100	.....	
" Victoria	70	to 125	.....	
" Guard	175	to 900	.....	

* Ladies' Alberts, now generally worn with the watch, are usually somewhat slighter and more decorative than gentlemen's, and the drop piece, finished off with a pendant tassel, but otherwise there is no difference either in length or disposal.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists free on application.
SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.
Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.
Illustrated Price Lists free on application.
MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
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THE Goodwill, plant, fixtures, machinery, stock in trade, engines, dynamos and appliances belonging to the above Company and being in Bombay, Madras, Rampur, Lahore, Surat, Broach and Calcutta, together with the Patent rights of the Company throughout the Bombay Presidency (with certain exceptions) and the leases of the Company's premises at Mody Bay and Tardeo WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION on Wednesday, the 28th day of July instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises at Mody Bay, unless previously disposed of by private contract.
In one Lot.
The sale is by order of the Liquidators of the Company and is on account of Messrs. Premchund Roychund and Trikumdas Dwarkadas, the first purchasers.
Detailed particulars of the property and conditions of sale together with cards to view may be obtained from C. E. Ashburner, Esq., Agent to the Liquidators at the Company's premises, Mody Bay, and from Messrs. Winter and Burder, Solicitors to the Liquidators at their offices, 30 Esplanade Road, Fort.—Dated this 14th day of July 1886.
WINTER & BURDER,
Solicitors to the Liquidators.

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INTEREST ALLOWED,
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Gymkhana vs. Parsees.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Sunbeam (s), from Middlesbro'; and Accona (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Euphrates (s), for Kurrachee.

A DONATION TO THE POOR BOX.—Mr. Chuttoorbhoot Morarjee, to whom Mr. Cooper awarded Rs. 100 of a fine of Rs. 200 inflicted on Mr. Icharam Suriaram Desai, the editor of the *Gujerati*, for defaming him, has, through his solicitors, placed the amount in the Fort Police Court Poor-box.

BOATS CAPSIZED.—On Thursday boat No 2010, while under sail in the harbour, capsized. The crew were picked up by a passing jolly boat and the boat was towed to shore.—Tonie No. 4631, on the same day, while under sail, capsized off Mody Bay. The crew were picked up by a passing jolly boat, and the tonie secured.

LOST PROPERTY.—Kessowjee Canjee, living in Hancoman Lane, reported to the police, that his daughter, aged 4 years, had lost off her neck a gold chain, valued Rs. 20, on the 21st instant whilst she was playing with other children on the verandah of his house. A charm, which is valued at Rs 3, was subsequently found lying on the staircase of the house, but no trace of the gold chain could be found.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Two clerks, named Venayek Babajee and Chintamon Narayan, in the employ of Messrs. Glade and Co., Hornby Road, reported to the police, on Thursday, that they had left their turbans on a peg in a back room of their office at about 10 o'clock that morning, and at noon they discovered that the gold embroidered ends had been cut off and stolen, valued at Rs. 15.—Ameer Peerbhoy, living at Nowrojee Hill, reported to the police on Thursday the theft of a pair of shoes and socks of the collective value of Rs. 34-8, from his shop on the Carnac Road, during Wednesday night last.—Mahomed Ramjan, a muccadam of pilgrims, who came to Bombay about six days ago, and is living at the dhurumsala in Pakmoda Street, reported to the police the theft of a bundle containing pieces of silk, silk wearing apparel, and children's shoes, of the collective value of Rs. 185, on Wednesday night.

A SINGULAR CASE OF SUICIDE.—At about 6 o'clock on Thursday night, a girl named Gunga, of the shoemaker caste, aged about about 10 years, raised an alarm near a well on the Esplanade, and attracted the notice of police constable No 1201 A. who happened to be passing along the Cruickshank Road at the time. The constable ran up to the girl to ascertain the cause of the cry, when she informed him that she was accompanying her father, named Vittul Hunmanta, aged 55 years, a pensioner of the Marine Battalion, from their house at Dhobie Talao to the Fort, where he was going to get a plaster put on his chest. When close to the well, her father embraced and kissed her, and then all of a sudden jumped in. Efforts were made to get the man out by means of drags, &c., but without effect. Yesterday morning the dead body of the man floated up to the surface of the water, when it was removed by the police, and later on an inquest was held by the coroner, and a verdict of suicide by drowning was recorded.

FOOTBALL.—Notwithstanding the great inclemency of the weather, the foot-ball match arranged between the G. M. C. and Y. M. C. Football Clubs came off on Thursday evening. The match having been notified to be played under any circumstances, the G. M. C. men with their usual readiness were the first to put in their appearance on the field. It was some time before the ball became begun—the Y. M. C. players having delayed coming out. However the play began at 5-10 p.m. The ground, owing to the recent heavy rains, was in a fearful state—covered here and there with sheets of water, more fit for sculling in than for a football match. The ball was soon brought very close to the goal of the college men, when after a good deal of rough play and a fine run made by Mackinson of the G. M. C., the danger of a try by the G. M. C. was out of the question. After about a couple of minutes' play a forced touch down fell to the lot of the G. M. C. men. Shortly after this half-time was called, but as it grew rather late, and the players being very wet and smeared with slush, the game was at once renewed. This time the G. M. C. men kept up in splendid form, always keeping the ball well up to their opponent's goal, till at last they made a false touch down. The match on the whole was a very unique one,—a match under like circumstance being hardly witnessed before in Bombay. On the G. M. C. side Cochran, Mackinson and Smith were always in the front. The Waller brothers played well on the Y. M. C. side.

THE ALLEGED ROBBERY AT THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Mr. COOPER resumed, yesterday, his investigation in the case brought against Hasaranund Dunroop, a Marwaree, of robbing Sudanand Easoba, the cashier and accountant of the Small Cause Court, of Rs. 8,111, on Tuesday, the 20th inst. Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. Buckland, appeared for the defence. Sudanand stated that while he was going at 11 o'clock to his office with a bag containing notes of the value of Rs. 8,111 in his hand, from the Court-house, he saw the accused in his way. He told him to get on one side. The accused abused him, and witness told him not to do so. In the meantime, as he was going on, the Marwaree put his hand on witness's neck and knocked his turban off. With his other hand accused seized the hand in which, he (witness) held the bag. Witness then fell down, and became unconscious. The peon, who was preceding him with two cash boxes, raised him up and he then saw the bag in his hand. Witness did not know if the Marwaree attempted to take the bag away. He went to his office with his peon and subsequently went before the Registrar and the judges, who referred him to the Police Court.

In cross-examination, complainant said there had been no talk before the judges. He did not charge the accused with theft nor with robbery, but only with assaulting him. Complainant did not know what happened after he fell down, as he had fainted. He fainted on account of his age, and the position he fell in. He did not know the accused. It was not true that when the accused turned round suddenly, after being told by witness to get out of the way, he pushed against him and knocked him down. When witness went to Judge Spencer the latter told him that he did not require legal assistance in prosecuting accused, as the affair was a trumpery one, and directed him to say all that had occurred.

Three other witnesses were next examined, and they corroborated the complainant generally, but in several material points differed from him. Two of the witnesses stated that the Marwaree seized the cashier by the throat, attacked him from the front, threw him down, took the bag, and started running away when he was seized by a sepoy.

In answer to the Court, the accused denied that he took the bag. He asserted he had accidentally pushed against the complainant and knocked him down, and his turban fell off. The complainant was just then getting on to a verandah. After falling down Sudanand jumped up and called out to a number of bailiffs to strike him. About ten or twelve persons then set upon him and beat him. He begged of them not to beat him as he was not in the wrong, but they continued to do so till he became unconscious. He was subsequently taken to hospital, where he remained two days.

His Worship said, in considering the evidence given, he saw no reason to doubt the statement of the complainant as to what took place before he was pushed. He was himself acquainted with the scene where the affair took place, and his impression was, from the evidence, that the accused did not intend to commit robbery. He would simply charge him with assaulting the complainant.

Mr. Anderson addressed the Court and pointed out the discrepancies in the evidence. He said the fact was that the complainant, who had a very big idea of himself, finding the Marwaree was in his way, told him to go aside. In doing so the accused accidentally pushed him and knocked him down, and his turban fell off. Feeling it *infra dig.* to be thus knocked into the mud and slush, Sudanand got very angry, and did not faint, as he alleged, but on the contrary got up lively, jumping up, abused the accused, and called his ear. The charge of robbery brought was entirely false, and was subsequently modified in the witness-box to one of assault.

His Worship remarked that the complainant did not charge the accused with robbery.

Mr. Anderson desired the point to be cleared up by putting the cashier in the box and questioning him. This was done, and complainant stated he had never charged the accused with robbery, though he admitted he had signed his name in a book kept by the police, to a statement in which he charged the Marwaree with assault and robbery. The book was produced, and Sudanand acknowledged his signature in it, but explained he had only written in the book what was told him by other people.

Mr. Anderson pointed to the circumstance, and asked his Worship not to believe the complainant as to the assault. He practically admitted that the first charge was false, and now chose to modify it. If any one had to complain it was the accused, who was unfortunate enough to bump against an old tottering gentleman like Sudanand, who chose to fall over, and for this accident was severely maltreated by bailiffs and others. The accused, Mr. Anderson pointed out, had no object to assault the complainant, whom, it was admitted, he had never seen before. The matter, it was pretty clear from what Mr. Spencer had said, was a trumpery affair.

Mr. Anderson called two witnesses, who bore out his statement and swore that the accused was attacked by a number of bailiffs and others. One witness stated that a large crowd had gathered round the Marwaree and every one gave him a blow or a dig in the side.

Mr. Cooper at this stage adjourned the case till this morning, for the evidence of Mr. Easdon, the house surgeon of the G. T. Hospital, where the Marwaree was taken and detained. He was released on bail.

ALL those who appreciate Lily White Teeth, Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use KEMP & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH WASH, which is both a perfect dentifrice and tooth preserver, and a delicious Mouth-Wash. For Bottles Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-8.

A SOLICITOR'S CLAIM FOR HIS COSTS.

AN important question relating to solicitors' costs was disposed of by Sir Charles Sargent, Chief-Justice, and Mr. Justice Farran, at the Bombay High Court yesterday. The question came before their Lordships on an appeal made by a Hindoo woman named Gunga and others from a judgment given by Mr. Justice Scott, in the suit *Ruttonsey Devjee* vs. *Gunga and others*, ordering the defendants to pay to Messrs. Chalk and Walker, the solicitors for the plaintiff, their costs in the suit. When the appeal came on for argument, Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, appeared for the appellants; and the Advocate-General and Mr. Macpherson, represented Messrs. Chalk and Walker, who appeared as respondents. It appears that in December last, Mr. Chalk appeared in Chambers before Mr. Justice Scott and asked for the payment of certain costs due to his firm from the plaintiff, and that such payment should be made out of the subject-matter of the suit. The plaintiff in this suit was a member of an undivided family and had claimed partition. But after the suit had progressed to some extent in the Court, the plaintiff and defendants secretly made an agreement to refer the amount of the plaintiff's share to the arbitration of two persons friendly to the defendants. This agreement was kept a secret from Messrs. Chalk and Walker, and the plaintiff had signed it without requiring professional assistance. The plaintiff then obtained an order changing his attorneys, and on the day this order was obtained, Messrs. Chalk and Walker gave notice to the new attorneys, Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhoy that they had a charge for costs on the plaintiff's share in the family property. The new attorneys informed Messrs. Chalk and Walker that there should be no settlement behind their back, and that it would be some time before the suit would be on board. Events, it was contended, did not bear out the letter to this effect of the new attorneys. The arbitrators made their award on the 3rd October, giving Rs. 191 only to the plaintiff out of the family property, of the estimated value of Rs. 2,36,262. A consent decree for Rs. 191 was shortly afterwards taken before Mr. Justice Pinhey without the case being placed on board, or any notice being given to Messrs. Chalk and Walker that the case was coming on, nor was any provision made for the solicitors' costs. The questions for the consideration of Mr. Justice Scott were:—(1) Was there an arrangement made by the plaintiff and defendants behind the back of Messrs. Chalk and Walker with the intention of defrauding them of their costs? (2) If that was the case, ought the Court to order the costs either to be taken out of the estate, or to be thrown on the defendants? On the first point, his Lordship said it was clear on the authorities that, although parties are undoubtedly competent to settle their suits without the intervention of their solicitor, still the solicitor is entitled to relief if he could prove that the arrangement was made with the intention of depriving him of his costs. While the public, his Lordship remarked, must be protected against exorbitant charges, the solicitor must be equally protected against attempts to deprive him of his right to be paid for his skill and labour. All the facts of the case seemed to his Lordship to point so strongly to collusion that he was forced to believe the intention was to deprive Messrs. Chalk and Walker of their costs. His Lordship therefore, threw these costs upon the defendants.

For the defendants, it was contended at the hearing of the appeal, that the learned Judge had no power or jurisdiction to make the order he did; that he had no power to order the defendants to pay to the respondents the costs of the suit due to them by the plaintiff, inasmuch as the consent decree directed that the plaintiff should pay his own costs; and the decree had never been set aside, but was still in force; and that he was in error in holding that an arrangement had been made behind the back of the respondents with the intention of defrauding them of their costs.

The Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said it was clear that when fraud or collusion was proved to exist between the parties, the Court would protect the solicitors in realising the fruits of their labour. His Lordship cited some English cases showing that while they all assumed jurisdiction on the part of the Court, they all equally pointed out that in order that a solicitor should succeed in gaining his costs, he must clearly prove a fraud on the part of the parties. That fact was distinctly pointed out in two or one of the decisions. The Master of the Rolls, among other judges, has said that a compromise between the parties to a suit was no collusion, unless it was shown that they had entered into the arrangement with the intention of depriving the solicitor of his costs. Cases might no doubt occur in which the plaintiff and the defendant might honestly agree upon a settlement of their dispute. This was a suit for partition by a member of a Hindoo family against his relatives who were apparently averse to have separation. The case made out on the written statement was that the plaintiff had not accounted for a considerable portion of the family property, and that he had large expenses had been incurred by the family on his account. The next step in the case was a motion for an injunction and receiver, and an affidavit was filed containing statements as to the misconduct of the plaintiff. Matters had gone on in this way till the 3rd July 1885, when the parties, perfectly unknown to Mr. Chalk, agreed to refer the case to arbitration. On the 13th July 1885, the plaintiff changed his solicitors, Messrs. Chalk and Walker, and appointed Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhoy in their place. An award was made by the arbitrators on the 3rd October, and a few days after a consent decree was obtained on the terms of the award. Now there was no doubt that all these proceedings were made behind the back of Mr. Chalk, and the moment the change of solicitors, which took place shortly after the reference of the suit to arbitration, showed that the plaintiff himself might have been actuated by a desire to conceal what was going on from Mr. Chalk. Now one of the questions for consideration was whether the award itself showed a fraudulent intention on the part of the defendants, and whether the plaintiff's case might be fairly said to have been actuated by the same motive. The defendants had contended that the plaintiff had appropriated to himself considerable portions of the property, and that very large sums had been spent on his account. This contention appeared to have been accepted by the arbitrator, who awarded the very small sum of Rs. 191 to the plaintiff. There was nothing on the face of it to show that the arbitrator had made his award through any collusive arrangement with the parties, and it was extremely difficult to suppose that one having no personal interest in the suit should assist the litigants in their fraud by becoming a party to a colourable award. From the circumstances before the Court, it appeared that there was really no evidence on which they could prove a fraudulent intention between the parties. There was no evidence which could point to anything like a colourable reference to arbitration, whatever might have been the motive of the plaintiff himself in changing his solicitors. The conclusion to which the Court must come upon the facts before them was that there was no collusion, and therefore, Mr. Justice Scott's order as to costs was discharged, and Mr. Chalk was ordered to pay the costs of both the lower Court and the appeal.

Mr. Justice Farran said he entirely agreed with the Chief Justice. It appeared to him that if Mr. Chalk brought a suit laying all the facts before the Court, he might possibly be able to substantiate his charge.

APPEAL COURT.—JULY 23.

(Before SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Chief Justice and Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

FEARS ABOUT A HINDU WIDOW'S RE-MARRIAGE.

RUTTONJEE LALJEE *vs.* POWABAI.

Mr. STARLING moved on behalf of the plaintiff and appellant for a rule *nisi*, calling upon the respondent, a widow, to show cause why execution should not be stayed of the costs awarded to her by the Court below. Mr. Lang appeared for the respondent. The suit was originally brought to restrain the respondent from pouring water into the gully lying between her house and that of the appellant. The suit had been dismissed with costs by Mr. Justice Scott, before whom it was heard.

Mr. Starling said the respondent was a widow, and being of the Lohana caste, she was allowed to remarry. In the event of her marriage the appellant would find it very difficult to have his costs refunded, if he got a favourable decree from the Appeal Court.

Mr. Lang: She is nearly forty years old, my Lords. (A laugh.)

Mr. Starling: That does not matter. If she re-marries we will lose all security for costs, for her husband will not be liable. The appeal will very soon come on for hearing, and I see no reason why security should not be given.

Mr. Lang: I contend on behalf of the respondent that the amount of the costs awarded to her by the lower Court should be paid to her, she is a Hindoo widow possessing extensive immoveable property in Bombay, and I don't know if a wealthy widow is not good security. She is now between 35 and 40 years old, and bearing in mind the custom of the Hindoos, I do not think it is very probable that she will re-marry at that age. The only reason given by the other side for a stay of execution is that the respondent may remarry, because she happens to be a widow. Is that a sufficient reason why her costs should not be paid?

The Chief Justice: There is no allegation that she has property.

Mr. Lang: There is no allegation that she has not.

Mr. Starling: The respondent has no other property except what she is in possession of as a widow. She has no property of her own.

Mr. Lang: If you say she might re-marry, you might as well say she might die. (A laugh.)

The Chief Justice: She is a widow, and unless you can show she has considerable property, it must be assumed that she has none. Is the money in Court?

Mr. Starling: Yes, my Lord.

The Chief Justice then ordered that the money should remain in Court. The costs of the motion will be costs in the appeal.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 23.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

ALLEGED BREACH OF AGREEMENT.

KESSOWLAL MORLIDHUR AND OTHERS *vs.* JEEJEEBHOY JEHANGIR LAM AND OTHERS.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in the case today. The plaintiff sued to recover Rs. 10,000 as damages suffered by them by reason of the defendants' breach of a contract for the sale of certain piece-goods. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Latham, Mr. Perozshah Mehta, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, for the defendants.

The plaintiffs' case was that, on the 11th November 1885, the defendants informed them that their correspondent, Messrs. Eller, Sumner and Co., of Manchester, had on hand some 124 cases of lenos, *i. e.*, white cotton goods, which they were anxious to clear off at certain prices. On the following day plaintiffs agreed to purchase the goods; and at the defendants' request, signed an indent or order for the goods. A portion of the goods were subsequently shipped to Bombay; but the plaintiffs believed that, in consequence of instructions sent to them by the defendants, Messrs. Eller, Sumner and Co., had either abstained from despatching the remainder or had despatched them to defendants without reference to the contract. The plaintiffs said that, by this breach on the part of the defendants, they have been losers to the extent of Rs. 10,000. The defendants, on the other hand, averred that they never saw or communicated with the plaintiffs in regard to this matter; but that, on the 12th November 1885, one Raghowjee Canjee, who was indebted to them, wished to be allowed to make a purchase of piece goods, which the defendants refused to allow him to do. On the following day, on condition of his depositing Rs. 10,000 in the Bank of Bombay as security, he was allowed to make an offer, which it was stipulated should be signed by some sufficiently substantial person. Raghowjee afterwards signed an offer in the name of the plaintiff, who was said to be his banker, promising to produce the bank receipt for the deposit. As he did not produce it, and stated subsequently that the plaintiff was not his banker, but his partner, defendants both verbally and by letter gave him notice that they declined his offer. They never accepted his offer and never agreed to sell the goods either to him or the plaintiff.

His Lordship said: The parties tell different stories. It is admitted by both that the plaintiff Raghowjee signed the indent after being informed of the fact that the goods were procurable at Manchester at very cheap prices. This document is dated 13th November. The plaintiff, however, declares that he signed it on the 12th, the date on which defendants telegraphed to the Manchester firm to secure the goods; and that this telegram was despatched in his presence and that of his partner, Chotalal, and in consequence of an oral agreement contained in conversations of the date of the 11th and 12th November, which, with the indent, he says, constitute the contract. These allegations are denied by defendants. There is no corroboration of Raghowjee's statement about the interview of the 11th. It is denied by the defendant Jeejeebhoy and his clerk Sorabshah. As regards the interview of the 12th, Raghowjee is corroborated by his partner Chotalal. But Jeejeebhoy, Sorabshah, and Jehangir all give an opposite account of the transaction. I must record that Raghowjee, who appears really to know English, fenced with many questions; and whatever objection may be taken to the character of the witness Jeejeebhoy, he appeared to me to give his evidence well. I was favorably impressed by the demeanour of Sorabshah, to whom no such objection can be taken. The weight of oral evidence is thus against Raghowjee, who wishes to induce the Court to add something oral to the offer (Exhibit C) so as to make a contract binding defendants to sell, although Raghowjee says he always positively declined to make angreement in writing. Strong evidence is, of course, required to prove that the indent was executed not on the written date, November 13, but on November 12. I cannot act on that of Raghowjee and Chotalal, which, as above remarked, is contradicted. The plaintiff wishes in this way to make the Court believe that the telegram despatched on the 12th was sent in consequence of his indent which is dated the 13th. There is another indent which two Marwaree witnesses signed on the 12th, the date it bears. I see no reason to disbelieve them. The correspondence and the indications therein of trade marks support the defendants' story which is fully told by them, Sorabshah, and the Marwarees. It is consistent with dates, documents, and the usual probabilities. I find that the plaintiffs' offer was never accepted, the reason being that defendants, with the consent of the two Marwarees, the persons whose order for the goods had already on the 12th been accepted by defendants, were willing to oblige plaintiffs if security were tendered. That security plaintiffs refused. There was a suit against Raghowjee at the time, and it was probable enough that defendants thought it unsafe to deal with him without security, especially as the firm of Kessowlal Morlidhur being established only a few days before, defendants may not have known much about the other partners. I dismiss the suit with costs on plaintiffs.

(Before Mr. Justice WEST and Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS.)

ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCES.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* DAWOOD HUSSANSAB

THE prisoner was in March last tried before Mr. P. Wiltshire, First-class Magistrate at Sidhapur, for theft of two maunds of pepper from the complainant's godown. His defence was drunkenness. It rested on his sole statement, and the magistrate did not believe it. As his intoxication was not effected against his will, it would, even if proved, be no excuse. The prisoner appeared to be an old offender, and was, on conviction of the present charge, sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships on a review of the proceedings, enhanced the sentence to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* RAOJEE TATIAJEE.

THE accused was in February last charged before Mr. S. S. Jocles, Magistrate at Junnar, with knowingly stating on affirmation, before the Subordinate Judge of Khed, as true that which was false, in that he, having executed a mortgage deed, knowingly denied having done so. The offence was proved, and the magistrate sentenced accused to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships, on a review of the record and proceedings, altered the conviction to one of giving false evidence in a stage of a judicial proceeding, and sentenced the accused to rigorous imprisonment for 5½ months in addition to the fortnight's he had suffered.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A HUSBAND.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Fulton, acting Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who convicted the accused of attempting to murder her husband by poison, thereby causing him hurt, and sentenced her to be transported for ten years.

The poison was mixed with rice which the husband ate; and the Chemical Analyser found it to contain arsenic. It seemed unlikely, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, that, in order to get up a charge against her, the complainant should have himself taken such a dangerous thing as arsenic. The wife and husband were on very bad terms. She served his food, shortly after which he complained of being poisoned. This she admitted before the magistrate, but said that she had put no poison in, and that he must have put it in himself. He caught her burning a piece of paper containing some greenish powder; but this allegation was not corroborated satisfactorily. The jury, who tried the case with the Sessions Judge, unanimously found the accused guilty. The Sessions Judge remarked that the offence was a very serious one, and that, as the accused been older, he should have sentenced her to transportation for life. As it was, he sentenced her to transportation for ten years.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, rejected the appeal and confirmed the sentence passed upon the accused.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

b Mr and Mrs W H Cornish, Hyderabad	Major Wiehe, Allahabad
b Mr B Wylie, s s County of York	Mr W Lewis, England
b Mr and Mrs Coppin	Mr J M Beck, Lahore
b Dr and Mrs W E Johnson	Mr G H Bomen
b Mr J E Bridges, England	Mr s Wm Doerr, Bulsar
b Mr G M Currie, England	Mr and Mrs E S Byrne, Dy Compr General, Bombay
b Major F C Burton, England	Miss Byrne, Bombay
b Lieut L E Cooper, England	Col S Penny, R A, Bombay
b Major and Mrs F C Nicolas, England	Mr St Quinton Byrne, Bombay
b Miss Audain, England	Major Hughes, Bombay
b Lieut R E Mitten, Umballa	Mr L de Fanblanque, Bombay
b Lieut A H Gordon, R H A, Sealkote	Mr J Schmetton, Bombay
b Mr and Mrs W O Clark, Lahore	Mr John Bristed, Bombay
b Mr Wales, Rangoon	Mr E Minors, Bombay
b Lieut Aubrey Braithwaite 5th Fus, England	Mr Thomas Wilson, Bombay
b Mr A Van Roye, Belgiam	Capt Hoseason, s s Cuba
b Lieut Wilson, 2nd Bo Grenadiers, Poona	Mr R B Webb, Bombay
Mr E Rogers, P W D	Mr Duncan, Barrister-at-Law, Bombay
Mr T A Martin	Mr D Rae, Bombay
Mr W James	Mr J Kirk, Bombay
Mr Fouracres	Mr D Burne, Bombay
b Mr B Rich, Surat	Mr S Schesw b, Bombay
	Mr L A Bachedar, Bombay
	Mr Thomas Walker, Bombay

Residents left during week marked (*b*) thus.

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE is the best antiseptic and deodoriser obtainable. It prevents all putrefaction, and instantly removes the foulest odours, sold in bottles as 8, Re. 1 and Rs. 2-8 special terms for quantity to Municipalities, Public Institutions, Cavalry Regiments &c. Sole Agents for Bombay and Madras Presidencies.—PHILLIPS & Co., Lal Bombay and Poona.

BENGAL.

NEW HOSPITAL AT CALCUTTA.

ON Saturday, Sir Rivers Thompson opened a new hospital which has been built at Calcutta through the munificence of the late Mr. J. D. Ezra. His Honour said:—I am charged with a duty which I undertake with very real pleasure, both on public and personal grounds, because the building of which I am now about to lay the first stone will be a handsome and useful addition to the Medical College Hospital in this city, because it is a tribute of affection from the family with whose name it will be associated, and a memorial of the high estimation in which the late Mr. Ezra was held in Calcutta. I gather from the statements which have been made to me that it had been the intention of Mr. Ezra during his lifetime to have provided special accommodation for the people of his community for their medical treatment under sickness. That object was frustrated for a time by his death, only to be revived now by the natural desire of those whom he left behind to give effect to his wishes in this particular direction; and we are present here to-day to witness the commencement of that work of benevolence. I take it that, notwithstanding the large extensions to our medical institutions in Calcutta which recent years have seen, such as the Mayo Hospital, the Eden Hospital, and the Campbell Hospital at Sealda, the demand is still continuous for enlarged accommodation. The effort recently made for the establishment of a children's ward in the General Hospital has been at the cost of reduced space for the ordinary wants of that institution; and the requirements of a special Eye Infirmary, in the rising claims of a Women's Hospital to be administered by female doctors, can only fall upon the Government or upon private beneficence which will need soon to be satisfied. The project immediately in contemplation is a public boon in the relief which it will afford to the crowded wards of the great hospital with which it is to be connected; and in its dedication to the particular necessity of an extensive community it will supply to the poor, of a not inconsiderable portion of our population, all those needs during sickness which, except to the most affluent, who prefer being tended in their own homes, make all the difference between comfort and wretchedness, to say nothing of life and death.

The zealous benevolence of the Jews all the world over for their brethren is a remarkable feature in the Jewish character; still it is a part of the old story of the people. It is more than a feeling for co-religionists. It is more than any feeling which a Christian or even a Mussulman has for other Christians and Mussulmans as such. It is a distinctly national feeling, one not only for the professors of the same religion, but for the men and women of the same nation. And the incident which we witness to-day illustrates that feeling which is based upon the strong sense of national union which has survived the adversities of 2,000 years, and still resists so steadfastly the temptations of an age of scepticism. I am glad to take my part in this ceremony because, in the creation of the "Ezra Hospital," it records the name of one who was famed in the annals of Calcutta for his large-hearted, if unobtrusive, charity. (Applause.)

SCIENTIFIC FARMING IN BENGAL.

ON Saturday evening, the 17th instant, a lecture was delivered at the Serampur Public Library by Mr. A. C. Sen. This gentleman, it will be remembered, was selected by the Government of Bengal to hold one of the agricultural scholarships at Cirencester College, and distinguished himself by passing out of the College at the head of the list with the highest marks on record. During his stay in this country in 1884, he was appointed a member of the native Statutory Civil Service, and is now engaged in agricultural experimments at Bardwan, in the official capacity of Assistant to the Director of the Agricultural Department. Mr. Ritchie, Sub-divisional Officer, presided at the lecture, which was fairly well attended, the audience comprising many of the leading native gentlemen of Serampur. The lecturer chose for his subject "The Theory and Practice of Manuring." The principle underlying all system of manuring was, he said, restoration. Every plant that grew withdrew something material and something immaterial from the soil and from the surrounding atmospheric air; and it was necessary to restore to the soil the essential part of what was taken away. This essential part was not the actual matter found in the plants, the greater part of which was drawn from the air but the immaterial force or energy which had been drawn out of the soil by the growth of the plant.

The lecturer then proceeded to give a detailed account of the constituent parts of air, soil, and plants, as ascertained by chemical analysis, and to show precisely what elements it was necessary for all soils to possess. Their number was few, viz., nitrogen in the form of nitric acid), potash, lime, phosphates, and lime; and these, being the elements necessary for the life of crops, were exposed to a constant dain, and must be frequently restored by artificial means. Passing then to the practical side of the question, the lecturer enumerated the manures readily available to the rayats of Bengal, which contained these important elements in large proportions in large quantities, viz., cow-dung, pond-mud, oil-cake, saltpetre, and bones, and gave a few words of reasonable advice and warning about each. The value of cow-dung, he pointed out, depends greatly on the feeding of the animal. Fresh cow-dung, again, is a dangerous thing to use until it has been thoroughly dried and "weathered," and saltpetre is a manure to be used sparingly and with caution. Finally, the lecture wound up with an appeal on behalf of science, without which all experiment in agriculture must be mere guess work. It was admitted that the practical farmer often took the lead of science by indeed by science without its aid, but this could only be the result of long experience and probably frequent failures, and in every new departure he would be groping in the dark; whereas scientific knowledge admitted of no error, and rendered failure in the field impossible.—*Englishman.*

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY IN CALCUTTA.

Dr. DALL died at the Medical College Hospital at 10-15 p.m. on Sunday evening. He had been in feeble health, we learn, for sometime past, which was the cause of the Doctor's recent return from a three-months' visit to Kurseong and Darjeeling. He was seriously ill all last week, being attended by Dr. Anderson, and later on Dr. McLeod was called in. It was on the advice of Dr. McLeod that he was removed to the Medical College Hospital on Sunday morning, where he underwent a serious operation for the cyst disease from which he was suffering. The operation was successful, but the shock proved fatal at his advanced age, and in his enfeebled health. He had been more than thirty years at the head of the American Zenana Mission, and was looking forward to the pleasure of seeing his daughter in Calcutta next cold season, with whom he was to have returned to America. The *Statesman* says:—He was emphatically the friend of every one, and in spite of his advanced age, we had accustomed ourselves to look forward to his continued presence amongst us for many years to come. It is only a fortnight since we received a note from him dated Darjeeling, July 6, written in his usual vein of sympathy and good will, and apparently without presage of any kind, that he was drawing so near to the end of his long career of benevolence and usefulness. Himself a Unitarian from conviction, no one ever heard a harsh, bitter, or sectarian word from his catholic-loving others. He was with something like violence to his own feeling we observed, that he expressed himself strongly a year or two ago against the Mormon agents who had come to Calcutta, and it was nothing but his belief in the essentially immoral character of their mission that unloosed his tongue to speak strongly about their teachings. His educational work so long carried on in this city, and with little pretension or noise, was, we believe, marked by its thoroughness and single-mindedness. He was the friend and well-wisher of every friend to the people of India, and was as sincere in his intercourse with the people, as with his own personal friends. He never flattered them, or concealed from them what he thought to be their real weaknesses and faults, but no one discerned more clearly, or did homage more heartily, to the striking virtues of native character. It was a bright and happy old age that his presence brought with it into all societies, and he had long been an 'institution' amongst us. We lose, in our old friend, the most widely known member probably, of the whole Calcutta community. It is about three years since he returned from his last visit to America, via Europe, and brought with him, we think, the conviction that he would die in the land of his adoption in which he had so long and faithfully discharged his life-work as a Christian missionary."

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline," sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a pearlike whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon-road, London.

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Price, Rs. 3-4 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

INDIAN SPORTING NOTES.

THAT great High Priest of the pony racing cult, Mr. Beddy of the Carabineers, who has produced the *Blitz* of that form of sport, has now evolved the *Donner*, in the shape of the Great Eastern Stakes, rupees twenty thousand added, for all ponies 13-2 and under. Weight for age and inches. C. B's., 3yrs., 9st.; 4yrs., 9st.; 5yrs. and upwards, 9st. 3lbs.; English and Arabs, 5yrs., 8st. 11lbs.; 4yrs., 9st. 11lbs.; 5yrs. and upwards, 10st.; Australians and Capes, 3yrs.; 9st. 4lbs.; 4yrs., 9st., 11lbs.; 5yrs. and upwards, 10st. Winners of Rs. 2,000, 3lbs.; of Rs. 3,000, 5lbs. Winner of the Civil Service Cup, 5lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7lbs.; of the day 10lbs. Starting Stakes, Rs. 500. To be run at the Seaktote meeting, 24th and 26th March. This rather takes the shine out of the Civil Service Cup.

The Lucknow prospects look uncommonly rosy. Promises of hearty support are pouring in from all sides, and Captain Renton is in the happy position of knowing beforehand that he will open his show with a full house. Well, Lucknow deserves it, and this popular meeting will ere long be second not even to Calcutta. If it could only draw the best Bombay Arabs to come and meet the Kurnaul C. B's., being in the position of a half way house, the Arab and country-bred races would show as big entries and fields as the Waler and pony events are certain to secure.

The *Asian's* sympathy for professional trainers, because Captain Elliot and Mr. Abbott are supposed to take the bread out of their mouths is entirely groundless. With regard to the former it may safely be said that the two or three friends for whom he trains and rides would not race at all if he did not exist. As for the latter he gives no "services gratis" or otherwise. He merely gives his friends the use of his stables and raceourse, and Clarke, Campbell, Thompson, and Wall, professionals be it noted, train for Mr. Gasper, Baboo Jogendra Nath Mullick, Cooch Behar, and Mr. Ezra, respectively.

We are glad to be able to inform owners of racehorses that Captain Sherston has been working with a will to make the Umballa course all that could be desired; it has been thoroughly littered, and by the end of the rains will be in perfect order, but why have the Stewards thoughtlessly inserted the clause that Simla measurements will be accepted, such a notice can but cause dissatisfaction among owners of little ones who have not run at Simla, and to single out one meeting, however correct its measurements may be, above all others as *sans reproche* is making an invidious distinction, which should not in justice be shown and is certainly not calculated to make the Umballa meeting popular. By all means accept the different existing Turf Clubs' certificates, but we shall, if this Umballa innovation be persisted in, have owners of ponies that run at Rawalpindee and Sonepore insisting on the certificates obtained by them at those popular sky meetings being accepted by the Calcutta Stewards. It would seem a pity to make what might otherwise be a pleasant and successful fixture, a laughing stock and we hope to see the Umballa prospectus amended in this respect.

From all we can hear the crack up-country meeting for Walers this season will be Lucknow as with the exception of the newly landed ones most of the best Australians will be present. First entries we would remind our readers, close on first proximo. Boasting of a central position, a good course, handsome purses, heaps of lotteries, totalizators, bookmakers and one of the most obliging Secretaries in the Empire, Lucknow has everything in its favour.

During May, eight hores, valued at Rs. 1,975 in all were imported to Bombay, six of them being from Persia. That Rs. 1,975 represents the true put in by the dealers for Customs' house purposes, we presume, for no purchaser could get one of them for Rs. 247, which is the average. Rs. 800 would be about the figure, and the dealers talk about no profits!

Veterinary Surgeon Carlisle's Jodhpore billet is not a bed of roses, for Mr. Frank Johnson ascertains when he has ordered pie-pudding for dinner and carries his kitchen. Mr. Johnson will now probably also employ leading counsel.—*Indian Planters

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 23.

A FURTHER recovery of £1 in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares, and an improvement of 1-16d. per oz. in Bar Silver are the only movements recorded in Reuter's financial telegram form London of yesterday.

The General Produce markets at home remain unchanged.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday developed a stronger tone again, the day's sales reaching 14,000 bales, while an advance of 1-16d. per lb. is reported in Mid-Uplands, Good Fair and Good Omras and Dhollerahs and Good and Fine Brosch. Americans to arrive are also quoted 1-16d. dearer in the near, and 1-32d. to 1-64d. in the distant, positions, and in New York an advance of 1-16 cent has taken place in ready Cotton, two points in Futures. Adverse news respecting the growing American crop is credited with being the cause of the increased activity, but we fancy the telegrams from this side regarding the excessive rains have not been without some effect also. There can be no doubt the plants in every district of this Presidency and eastwards to the Central Provinces are having too much moisture, and a continuance of the rain for some days more will do serious injury, although so far we do not think any harm has been done which will not be set right by a fortnight's fine weather.

The tone of the market to-day has been nominally firm, but there is almost nothing doing in ready Cotton for export. New crop for future delivery has been advanced in price by the speculators, Rs. 220 being now named for March Broach, Rs. 187 for Omras.

WHEAT is, if anything, a trifle easier, but new transactions are quite insignificant in extent, both sellers and buyers being indifferent about operating, and the same remark applies to Seeds.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton	895 bales.
Wheat	30,091 cwts.
Linseed	5,584 ,,
Rapeseed	309 ,,
Gingelly	2,811 ,,

FREIGHTS continue very steady. The steamers Rosshire and China are reported fixed for August loading for one Mediterranean port—said to be Messina—at 27s. 6d. per ton payable here at par. Current quotations are :—

	Wheat.	Meanst.
Liverpool	Ready 15s. to 16s. 3d.	22s. 6d.
London	,, 15s.	17s. 6d.
Open Charter.	,, 20s. 3d.	
Havre	,, 18s. 9d. to 20s.	Aug.
Dunkirk	,, 18s. 9d. to 20s.	Aug.
Antwerp	,, 18s. 9d. to 20s.	Aug.
Marseilles	,, 18s. 9d. to 20s.	Aug.
Genoa	,, 27s. 6d. at 2s.	
Trieste-Venice.	,, 25s. at 2s.	

EXCHANGE is very quiet again, and rates are further reduced 1-32d. all round. No great extent of business has been doing either way, but the disposition shown by houses has been more to buy than sell. Closing rates ready are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 27-32d	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s 4 27-32d	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s 4 29-32d	,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 5d	,,
France ,, ,,	178	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady at previous prices, say Fours Rs. 97½, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 100¾.

SHARES are steadier, rather especially Spinning and Weaving Mills, but there is nothing doing, and quotations are, to a great extent, nominal. In Bombay-Burmah Trading a further fall to Rs. 2,875 is quoted.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	725
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	825xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	30,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£59
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	112xd.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	...	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	350
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,080
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Breal's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	...	182½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,280	1,280	Rs. 800	990
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	150
Ess. India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,950
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	700
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 95	401
Khaugaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	375
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	225
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	...	107½
Motisell Co.	2,125	400	400	...	430
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	...	550
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	...	115
Prince of W. Press	600	600	100	Rs. 30	510
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	641
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	700
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	670

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	505
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	...	113
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	391
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,00	1,00	..	695
Ballary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 23½	540
Brownuggur Mills	9,0 0	100	100	...	1
Ba. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500	...	450
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	Rs. 40	985
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	300	200	..	130
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	370
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	66¾
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	640
Coorla Mills	1,500	1,00	1,00	Rs. 75	645
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	950
Dharumsey S. & W. Co	3,00	2,00	2,000	..	125
Dhuna Mills	1,00	1,00	1,00	Rs. 75	1,085xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,00	50	50	Rs. 25	730
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,00	1,00	..	625
Gordon Mills	2,00	50	50	..	132½
Hindustan Mills	1,05	1,00	1,000	..	920
Hangungbat Mill Co.	1,20	1,00	1,00	..	700
Hydrabadspinning Co.	700	1,00	50	Rs. 2½	915
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	1,00	Rs. 25	455
Indian Manfg. Co. Ld.	568	1,00	50	Rs. 45	1,245
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,00	Rs. 30	610
Jaffar Ali Spin. Co.	1,34	50	500	14-2-7	401
Jewraj Hadlloo	1,200	1,00	50	Rs. 25	1,137½
Khandelish	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 20	950
Kamoo Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	910
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	1,00	100	Rs. 5	161
Mad as United	500	0 0	1,00	Rs. 125	2,350
Manaluxshmi	650	1,00	1,00	..	680
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	1,00	1,00	20	1,212½
Managun Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	..	167½
Muraries Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,465xd.
National Spinning	600	1,00	1,00	..	565
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,00	1,00	100	...	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	675
New Great Eastern	1,50	1,000	1,00	..	905
Oriental	6,72	625	625	..	567½
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,00	500	500	..	95
Queen Spinning	80	1,00	1,00	Rs. 20	965
Ripon	64	1,00	1,00	Rs. 60	890
Sassoon S. & W. Co	1,50	1,00	1,000	..	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,71	500	500	Rs. 17½	500
Sholapore Mills	67	1,00	1,000	Rs. 35	1,030
Soondardas	650	1,00	1,000	..	735
Southern India	1,00	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,21	25	250	...	273½
Victoria Mills	80	1,00	1,00	...	550
Western India S. & M Company	1,20	1,00	1,00	...	750
Laxmidas Khimji & W. Co	77	1,000	1,000	..	825

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PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.
DR. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 377, says :—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."
By "such" lenses Dr. Juler plainly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass ; he might have added *and less liable to scratches.* If there is not much practical advantage in having "spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches" it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."
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[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

NEW ZEALAND.

MARRIAGE.

BRIDGEMAN—NEILL—April 23, at All Saints' Church, Dunedin, New Zealand, by the Bishop of Dunedin, assisted by the Rev A R Fitchett, Frederick Orlando, youngest son of the late Christopher Bridgeman, Esq, of Tavistock, Devon, and formerly of the Oriental Bank, Bombay and Calcutta, to Florence, daughter of P C Neil, Esq, of Chingford House, Dunedin.

BURMA.

DEATH.

DUNSFORD—June 12, at Salinmyo, Upper Burma, William George Dunsford, Captain, 2nd Regiment, Q O B L I, second son of General H F Dunsford, C B, (Bengal, retired), aged 34 years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

COOK—July 13, at Poona, the wife of Dr. Cook, Civil Surgeon, of a son.

DEATHS.

DESAI—July 23, at the Family House of Seth Ramdas Heerachund, Kalbadevi Road, Hurgovandas Girdharlal Desai, aged 76 years. Deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives.

MICHAEL—July 23, at Byculla, William Michael, late Chief Assistant to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, aged 55 years. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JOLLIE—July 20, at Bangalore, the wife of the Rev James Jollie, Chaplain of St Andrew's, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CHARD—MICHAEL—July 15, at St John's Church Meerut, by the Rev J W Adams, V C, Chaplain, Charlie Edmund Chard, Postal Department, eldest son of Edmund Lovell Chard, late District Superintendent of Police, Punjab, to Elizabeth Cunningham, widow of John Martin Michael, and eldest daughter of the late Edward John Pitfield Jones, Master Pilot, Calcutta.

DEATHS.

LEONARD—July 17, at No 6, Middleton Street, Calcutta, Sybil, daughter of the late James Leonard, Esq. M R C S E.

PEARSON—July 18, at Mussoorie, of typhoid fever, Charlie ("Chotie"), the dearly loved younger son of Mr. J J Pearson.

QUINLIVAN—June 16, at Singapore, James, the dearly beloved 5th son of the late Michael Quinlivan, of County Limerick, Ireland, aged 38 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1886.

LORD HARTINGTON will not be a member of the Cabinet which Lord Salisbury is endeavouring to form. The announcement has a formal air, for no one ever seriously supposed that he would, all talk of possible coalition ministries notwithstanding. Lord Hartington and the Conservatives are in accord upon the one point that was before the country during the elections, but that is for the time being disposed of, and there is no warrant for believing that he could cooperate with them for any other purpose than the negative one of resisting a renewal of the demand for Home Rule, Lord Salisbury and whoever he might gather around him would need to agree in a general way upon a programme, and a programme cannot be made up of even the strongest resolution to have nothing to say to a particular project. We do not know that the Unionist cause itself would gain by a transfer of the moderate Liberal opponents of Home Rule to the Conservative side. The chances of Home Rule being conceded would be greatly increased on the day that it was declared difficult for a man who deemed himself a good Liberal to cling to the name and to the Union as well. Perhaps this consideration has as much weight with Lord Hartington as the generally, and it may be, too readily assumed impossibility of maintaining the peace between him and Lord Randolph Churchill. However, we shall be spared the interesting spectacle of an attempt to secure the compatibility of incompatibles. And Lord Hartington's refusal may be taken to carry with it the refusal of others to whom Lord Salisbury would have turned had he been bent upon forming a Coalition Ministry. Mr. Goschen, for instance, who does not care for office, will not be less circumspect than his chief. So that the Cabinet will be a homogeneous Conservative Cabinet, at peace within, but having to wage a stiff battle without, and dependent at times upon the help of auxiliaries faithful enough for an election, but of doubtful fidelity for a session. The Parliamentary situation will make severe demands upon the tactical skill of the new Prime Minister and the not very astute leader of the House of Commons. Having failed to buy the cooperation of the middle party at the price of a share of the honours of office, he will have to secure it, if he can, by an accommodating Parliamentary policy, having always the fear of Mr. Gladstone before his eyes, and having always to guard against an almost inevitable combination of the three groups of the Opposition to give effect to their majority of twenty. That is the meaning of Lord Hartington's refusal to take office, a fact which, probable as it seemed all along, will none the less carry with it inconvenience to the Government.

ANOTHER book from Mr. Douglas's pen is a welcome addition to the literature of Western India. Such antiquarian writings are especially acceptable in Bombay. We live in a great city with a great future before it ; but we are lamentably ignorant of the details of its past. From the circumstances of the case the European population is so continually changing that few of us can give an account from memory of the state of Bombay even in the middle of the present century, and many records of the more remote past in letters, diaries, and other forms have been scattered over the United Kingdom and are lost to the local enquirer. On the other hand our native fellow-citizens, many of whose families have resided in Bombay for several generations, do not contribute much to the elucidation of the obscurity in which a good deal of the history of the city is involved, whether because they are generally deficient in taste for historical and antiquarian studies, or because the past of a city whose greatness is almost entirely due to British energy does not sufficiently excite their patriotic feelings. These deficiencies are not abundantly supplied by books of travel or other published works on the subject of Bombay. In old days few mere travellers visited these shores, and the civilians, soldiers, and merchants, whose actions made the history of the city, were as a rule too deeply engrossed in their professional work to find time to devote to literary work. Thus it is that the materials for writing a history of Bombay are remarkably scanty. This is perhaps in some respects an advantage. The amount of printed matter that the historian of England in the nineteenth century will have to consult is simply appalling. But any one who determines to try and reconstruct the past of Bombay has to make the most of few and scattered materials. This Mr. Douglas has done with remarkable skill and industry. On every subject he treats he gathers together information from the most heterogeneous sources, so as to present his readers with pictures of old Bombay worked ~~out in detail~~. By a combination of imagination and reality, he fills with the ghosts of past worthies the old buildings and streets. Open Mr. Douglas's book at his account of the Cathedral, and we soon see with our mind's eye "the Governor and his Council wending their way from the Castle across the Bombay Green preceded by the halbardiers in scarlet." We follow the august procession into the church which is to be formally opened, for it is the Christmas of 1718, one of the biggest days in Bombay history. The congregation that crowded the sacred edifice on the occasion is so accurately and picturesquely described, that we almost seem to hear the eloquent discourse which Mr. Cobbe delivered. "The Governor sits opposite the pulpit and reading desk, with a bevy of the wives of councillors, or the wives of those who had been councillors, on his right. The Council are on his left. Opposite the council ladies are the senior merchants' wives, the supercargos' wives, the free merchants' wives. Behind them sit trembling the 'inferior women' (the name in the original plan of 1718 now before us) clad in the former bravery of their mistresses. Behind the Council ladies sits the gunner's wife, the ladies thus forming a band of bright colour between the altar rail and the congregation. There are writers here and physicians there, and the captains of grabs in their rough jackets. The strangers take their seats with becoming modesty on entering the north door. Every available space outside this is packed by Ramjees and Bapoojees and other proselytes of the gate, relieved by an inside fringe of blue and scarlet, consisting of soldiers, troop guard, corporal and sergeants, gun-room crew, and sea lions of sorts. The font, the vestry, and the library are all in the places you see them in to-day, and it is the same bell now which then awakened the echoes of Church Gate." Thus was opened in 1718 a building which, with town and chancel added, still stands in our midst. It is more surprising to find that the plan in all its entirety was made under the orders of Sir George Oxenden in 1669, and that in his time the walls enclosing the present area were actually commenced. This early Governor of Bombay must have been gifted with prophetic powers, when he determined to construct such an extensive church for Bombay in its infancy. Doubtless many taxed with vain expense, and with ill-match'd aims, the architect who planned this large building for the "handful of Englishmen who had come here and the ten thousand of the riff-raff of Asia." The existence of this feeling is evidenced by the delays in the completion of the work. The walls indeed were commenced without delay, but when they had attained the height of five feet, piety grew cold, and they were allowed to remain at that moderate elevation for thirty years "staring everybody in the face, a ruin and a reproach, at which the passer by wagged his head." However at last when its unfinished condition seemed to the superstitious to be an evil eye blighting the commercial prosperity of the city, a vigorous effort was made, subscriptions once more began to pour in, and the Cathedral was at last completed much as it is now except for the present clock tower which was added to it in 1838 and the comely Gothic chancel which was built in our own time. Nor have very material alterations been made inside, although the flooring is no longer smeared with cowdung, and the light is not now softened by panes of pearl oyste shell

We happen to have dwelt upon the account given of the Cathedral as an instance of the way in which Mr. Douglas makes the past present to the imagination. Equally good descriptions will be found in the chapters on Sterne's Eliza, on Bombay Castle, and on Sir William Medows, a forgotten Governor of Bombay, who though not invariably successful as a soldier well deserves to be remembered for his geniality and for his friendship with Lord Harris, which may bear comparison with the friendship of Jonathan and David, or of Pylades and Orestes. Nor are Mr. Douglas's sketches confined to the city. His new book is called "Round About Bombay," and in accordance with the title he has a good deal to tell us about the surrounding country. Indeed in one chapter he transports us to Egypt and in another he even takes us up Ben Nevis, which may be admitted to be round about Bombay in the sense in which Christmas is said to be coming on the 26th of December. However we do not grumble. We are ready to accompany our guide up Ben Nevis or any other high mountain, in the spirit at least, for it is not everybody who is able in the flesh to climb 4,400 feet above the level of the sea. We know that, wherever he takes us we shall have many a lively anecdote to amuse us, and much antiquarian lore to instruct us on our way. Among the chapters that do not treat of the city of Bombay the most interesting is the vindication of the contemporary of Shakespeare and the friend of Ben Jonson and Drayton, Tom Coryat, who died in Surat in 1617, arriving there dusty and travel-worn after having walked from Scanderoon, a distance of 3,000 miles. Why did he undertake this immense pedestrian tour? Mr. Douglas, on what we think is insufficient evidence, conjectures that it was fear of James I., who had thrown into prison Raleigh, one of the founders of the Mermaid Club to which Coryat belonged, that drove him to leave England. But there is nothing to show that Coryat had reason to fear James, and it seems more natural to suppose that the impulse to travel came from within. Like Bruce, Mungo Park, and George Borrow he was one of those men who are born wanderers and cannot stay quietly in one place. The same "itching desire" to see foreign countries that drove him in his youth to make a walking tour of 2,000 miles through Germany and Italy may naturally be supposed to have incited him to start in the prime of manhood on the longer journey that led him to his death at Surat. To souls like his the refined society of the highest intellects that the world has ever produced are as nothing when compared with the desire of "always roaming with a hungry heart." The feelings expressed by Tennyson's Ulysses were the same as those that moved Coryat to make one of the most wonderful journeys ever accomplished. He came to Western India when Bombay was nothing but an unimportant Portuguese outpost, and his travelling feat ought to be remembered until the day when some traveller from Kamschatka shall in the midst of a vast solitude take his stand upon a broken pillar of the High Court to sketch the ruins of the Rajabai Tower. May that day be far distant ; but if prophecies are to be trusted it is unpleasantly near. Did not one Mugdooree Sahib, a devotee, predict long ago that when the town shall join the wood Bombay shall be no more? At the time when the prophecy was delivered, it no doubt seemed beyond the reach of probability that Mahim woods should approach Bombay, just as it seemed to Macbeth that Birnam Wood could never by any possibility move to Dunsinane. But for all that the Mahim woods can now almost be reached from Bombay by roads with continuous rows of houses on either side, So the prophecy must soon be either fulfilled or falsified. Let us hope that if it is fulfilled, Bombay will not be annihilated by a great tidal wave which, as Mr. Douglas reminds us, would make short work of the greater part of this low-lying city, but rather by receiving a new name as the capital of India, when the day of Calcutta is past and the star of Empire in India westward takes its way.

THE account which we publish elsewhere of the prize distribution at the High School at Mhow exhibits a very admirable educational enterprise which is doing useful service in Central India, and which will well serve as an example to such of the native communities as are disposed to help themselves in educational matters. General Gillespie, who has recently entered upon the command of the Division at Mhow, gave from the president's chair an address which betokens on his part a desire to take an active interest in all good works that are conducted in the cantonment. Sir Lepel Griffin travelled from Indore to be present at the proceedings, and in a brief address emphasized the fact that the Parsees, as an Oriental race, can do even more by way of example to encourage the other native races to educate themselves than the English, whose example is apt to be thought of by Hindoos as a thing apart, and beyond range of serious imitation. However this may be, it is a pleasant thing to see an institution like that of Mhow, the outcome of the exertions of an energetic and enlightened native community, demonstrating to their neighbours what self-help can do where the State, for good reasons, has to stay its hand. Sir Lepel Griffin's generous recognition of what has been done in this direction in Bombay and Western India will be heartily appreciated by the people whose work he extolled.

THOUGHTS ON THE PRESENT DISCONTENTS.

Now that the distracting annoyance of those English elections is at an end, a sense of calm, of rejuvenescent hope pervades my soul. We shall have a chance of devoting our undivided energies to the vast problems of Anglo-Indian existence instead of finding three-quarters of our time and four-fifths of our newspapers occupied with the Billingsgate of infuriated Parliamentarians. Instead of Gladstones, Chamberlains, Brights, Parnells, Slaggs and Ghoses, the stage of our mental existence shall again be trod by the majestic figures of our Anglo-Indian gods : the Governor, the Collector, the C. O., the Bazaar Master and Mr. Malabari. I am weary even unto death of Mr. Gladstone, those fearful letters G. O. M. are burnt as with fire into my brain so that the midnight watches are hideous. Yet worse than the perfections, or the imperfections of that colossal figure now tottering to the common bourne, are the hysterical shriekings of his enemies. The journalism of England, or so much of it as is Conservative, is wholly given over to the foulest abuse of a man, who faulty perhaps as mortals are, has yet for years filled the world's eye with his commanding presence on the centre of the historic stage. It seems that in proportion to its impotence does the daily press increase its venom. Unable at once to hurl the People's William from his pedestal, as Scotland's political god, the various nobodies of the press, from the *Pink'un* and *Vanity Fair* to the *Pall Mall* simply foam at the mouth with epithets of rage, hatred and libellous vituperation : and our own, our only, Maclean devotes the whole of his last political letter to a reiteration of the cry "Gladstone is mad"—"Gladstone is a liar." I do not admit Gladstone's policy, but this curious literary spectacle impresses even his enemies, more than perhaps anything else could have done, with a sense of the man's greatness. All the gnats and gadflies in England are yelling with frenzy because their stings cannot kill, can scarcely even annoy the elephant.

* * *

Now, however, that the common sense of the country has pronounced, as every one knew it would, even without so much ink slinging, against Disunion, it is to be hoped most earnestly that we shall have heard the last of all this noisy crew for a time. I shall soon be having to submit reports on the acclimatization of the Colorado beetle, and the average fall of aerolites in and around my compound—subjects, which I can scarcely do adequate justice to in the midst of this surge of political cackle.

* * *

When I have a little spare time, I think, I shall write an article on Indian Emperors just like Lepel Griffin. Not that I know very much about them ; that, however, I consider to be rather in my favour, and it will ensure me at least an excited and attentive audience at home. Besides, "*Omne ignotum pro magnifico*" shall be my motto, and I shall do some Arabian Night sketches, just like Lepel Griffin again. From an academic standpoint I may say I have studied the Rajah carefully ; I know theoretically his characteristic weaknesses, his virtues and his failings. A Rajah's earthly felicity is incomplete ; the blessed and auspicious sphere of his life cannot be rounded off in ecstasy till the aching void in his august State is filled with a Political Agent. Then the Rajah is complete : to maintain a Political Agent is to him above rubies, yea, even a more priceless honour than five elephants. Occasionally Rajahs are too poor to support a Political Agent apiece. They then club their slender means together, and enjoy a Joint Political Agent. I have heard it said that in a past generation highly-placed Government officials in Madras and elsewhere indulged in the same economic clubbing system to minimise the cost of house-rent, dhobies and bheesties—so where a High Court Judge, *e.g.*, contents himself with perhaps one-fifth of a dhobie, there is some excuse for Emperors buying in the twentieth of a Political Agent. But I expect Lepel Griffin always belonged to a real haughty king, who showed him on durbar days with his K.C.S.I. insignia, and his picturesque appearance, as one of the most magnificent procurable ornaments of his Oriental pageant. I was thinking some twenty years ago of offering myself up as a Political Agent, but there was some beggarly haggling about the price, and I was ever of a proud stomach. So I can only now approach the subject empirically. Nevertheless, I fancy I could be quite as entertaining and very nearly as historic as Lepel, once I applied myself to the task. A man who has written quires of foolscap on hiving bees, exterminating locusts, building forests, cultivating famines, education, cooperation, depreciation and self-laudation, ought to be able to grapple with Indian Rajahs.

* * *

In this connexion my thoughts naturally enough flit off to Maharajah Duleep Sing, erst of Sind, more recently of Elveden and Aden. It dimly dawns on me that a funny man might make a gigantic pun here, and probably become an object of hatred to his intimate friends for a fortnight ; but though it is well enough *desipere in loco*, *videlicet* when surrounded by flighty subalterns, it behoves me while filling up this column in my own inimitable style to be decorous and grave. "*Amoto quæramus seria ludo.*" I therefore omit the pun. I am filled with pain though that Dhuleep Sing should have descended to publish such a manifesto. Several editors of influential native journals agree with me here, and my bosom swells with pride to think that I am at last to a great extent in accord with the Native Press. I have writen to Dhuleep Sing about his conduct, and suggested that he should make a slight addition to his name, which might now read Dhu-look-before-you-leap Sing. I expect to be thanked publicly for this singularly independent and *apropos* act of mine.

* * *

It is curious how Rajahs are running in my head to-day. Another Emperor, the Maharajah or Guicowar of Baroda, has written a letter to that admirable reformer, Mr. Malabari, and the two Bombay dailies have printed it. This it is to be a Rajah. Lots of people I know write letters to the papers, and only get a curt notice in the answers to correspondents. But when we come to look into the Maharajah's remarkable contribution to the standard literature of the age, perhaps it is not altogether surprising. Mr. Malabari embodying, as it were, the wandering spirit of Hindu reform would seem to have written confidentially to H. H. the Guicowar expressing his views on the burning question of infant marriage. The Maharajah is equal to the occasion, and it strikes me that Mr. Malabari does not score very materially. The beautiful phrases that constitute the opening of this royal epistle amount in effect to telling the reformers to practise what they preach. This is very sound advice, but experience goes to show that it is particularly unpalatable to the generality of reforming but frail humanity. Then H. H., by way of showing that Mr. Malabari need not try to intimidate him with fine phrases, launches the following magnificent sentence at him in particular and the world in general : "By your agitation you have in a way electrified the individual instinct of conversation into one of sympathy." Bravo, Maharajah ! The *Indian Spectator* will find that hard to beat ; it is, if I may say so, a regular literary sockdolloger. I suppose it means that Mr. Malabari has got people to think more and talk less, but it is truly royally expressed, and we ought to be proud of Maharajahs who give birth to such noble sentiments. I wonder what Lepel's rajahs will do when they read this? and the Maharajah is not done with yet ; he proceeds : "This awakening by intellectual contagion I would not allow to go to sleep." My regimental doctor is at work diagnosing that sentence, and if he lives through it is going to let me know the result later.

* * *

Thanks to the Portrait Gallery of your contemporary, I have now learnt all about the president of the Bombay Anthropological Society. I regret I wronged him in my interpretations of the mystic symbol K.C.I., but how was a poor creature who is neither a royal arch nor an anthropologist to suspect that Mr. Leith was a Knight of Italy? I see his new Society has annexed H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad ; also the Diwan, Mr. Sesadri Iyer. If only they would make me an honorary member for life, the success of that boon would be assured. I have got my eye on several specimens of primitive man around here, and if I can entrap them and send them by V. P. P. to the Society, I shall feel I have discharged a sacred duty.

* * *

I read with tears in my eyes that wildly weirdly beautiful translation of a Mahratta ballad, which appeared some days since in your neighbour's columns ; and I fear I shall develop a homicidal mania, if some one does not shortly explain what the poet means by "the soldiers —retorted" before a brisk attack. I put it to my only available military adviser, an adjutant with a fine subtle wit, and he says it is a chemical term equivalent to "shrivelled up"—but that pregnant line still haunts me and I am far from satisfied.

* * *

I really must join that Authropological Society the proper field of their researches has been kindly defined for them by the *Madras Mail* to be the races, castes, customs, religions, superstitions, arts and manners of the Bombay Presidency, and this is large enough to give free play to the most magnificent genuises. I wonder whether Mr. Leith would accept a paper I am preparing, assisted by a sub learned in the mystery on the superstitions of the whist-table, with a special account of the fetish worship of the Ace of Spades, not uncommonly adored under the style and title of "His Majesty Frizzle!" This subject can scarcely be ignored in a society purporting to present a comprehensive picture of traditions indigenous to the Western Presidency.

* * *

It is with unfeigned joy that I peruse the telegrams in this morning's paper to find no single word about those played-out elections. The evergreen Olcott has usurped the space but lately accorded to Gladstonians and Tories—there is yet balm in Gilead. Everyone too, I fancy, must experience a sense of relief on reading "F. R.'s"

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The Marquis of Hartington will not enter the Cabinet which will be formed by Lord Salisbury.

THE CRAWFORD-DILKE CASE.

In the evidence given in the Crawford-Dilke Case yesterday, Captain Forster admitted having committed adultery with Mrs. Crawford. The evidence having closed, Mr. Mathews, the counsel for the plaintiff, addressed the Court, during which Sir Charles Dilke three times interrupted him, and excitedly protested against the learned gentleman's allusions to his private character.

SANDOWN PARK MEETING.

Minting has been scratched for the Eclipse Stakes in the Sandown Park Meeting.

THE CHOLERA IN ITALY.

The cholera is decreasing throughout Italy.

THE *STATESMAN* LIBEL CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 23.

The Crown prosecution in the *Statesman* libel suit concluded its case yesterday. After a tedious process of objection, a jury was empannelled, comprising three Europeans and six natives.

Mr. Gasper, in opening the case for the prosecution, laid stress upon the distinction between the liberty and licence of the Press, and insisted that this was not an offence against an individual but against the public and the State. The first charge contained an insinuation that Mr. Miller and Bun Behari had embezzled enormous sums belonging to the Tikari Raj, the second libel was that Mr. Miller had drawn four lakhs from the Raj in order to obtain from Sir Ashley Eden, then Lieutenant-Governor, a *khillut* for the Maharaja. The death of Mr. Miller made no difference to the prosecution.

Evidence was then cited, much of which was of a technical character. Mr. J. C. Macgregor, barrister, a friend of Mr. Miller's, said that negotiations were pending for the amicable adjustment of the matter down to the time of Mr. Miller's death. On a retraction being accepted by Mr. Miller and published, it was proposed that the prosecution should be withdrawn. The retraction was to be absolutely unreserved, and Mr. Knight was to pay all law expenses. After some minor evidence the case for the prosecution was closed.

Mr. Bonnerjee for the defence asked that the other witnesses who had been examined in the Court below be tendered for cross-examination. Mr. Gasper submitted that he was not compelled to do so. If, however, his Lordship directed him to do so he would tender them. The expenses of the prosecution were very heavy, and he did not wish to add further to them. Mr. Sonnerji submitted that he was entitled to have the witnesses tendered for cross-examination. He quoted two authorities, in which it had been laid down that where the prosecution had not called witnesses, the defendant was entitled to have them before the Court.

Mr. Gasper urged very strongly that as a matter of practice in cases like the present the Crown was at liberty to call any witnesses it thought fit, and not to tender any for cross-examination if it thought fit. Besides the strongest argument in the present case was that the burden of proof lay with the defence and not the prosecution.

His Lordship took time to consider the point, and requested counsel on both sides to be ready with authorities in reference to their respective views. The Court then rose for the day.

TRANSFER OF THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 23.

With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify the transfer of the Punjab Frontier Force from under the Government of the Punjab to the Commander-in-Chief. In doing so, His Excellency is authorised to express the high sense entertained of the brilliant service of the Punjab Frontier Force rendered to the State from the earliest period of its creation. The Force will continue a separate unit in frontier duties as far as practicable.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Furlough Extensions :—Lieutenant O'Meara, R.E., 180 days; Lieutenant-Colonel H. Webster, three months.

Lieutenant H. Dobbie and Captain Francis Begbie are promoted to Majors in the Bombay Staff Corps.

Major Francis Hinde is permitted to retire.

Captain Faithful, 19th B. I., is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of Musketry, *vice* Major Nuthall.

The services of Surgeon-Major McVittie are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department for four months.

Colonel Clifford is appointed Commissary-General of Transport.

Lieutenant-Colonel Shakespear, Major Kelly, Captain Wylly, and Lieutenant Wickham are promoted from the date of Colonel Low's appointment to Burma.

Consequent on the furlough of Captain Wood, Lieutenant-Colonel VanSomeren and Messrs. Hill and Whittall are promoted.

Mr. H. B. Webster is permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service.

Surgeon Ffrench Mullen is granted furlough for one year, and Surgeon Webb to officiate as Residency Surgeon, Meywar, *vice* Mullen.

THE RATE OF EXCHANGE.

An important Note on the effect of the low rate of exchange is published in the *Government Gazette*, with the object of proving that the arguments contending that the low rate of exchange is beneficial to trade in India, leave out of sight the important factors affecting the trade in a greater degree than exchange, and that the arguments are not found to be so in principle and are opposed to facts.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 22.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Waroonga left here for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this afternoon.

SUEZ, JULY 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Loodiana, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, JULY 22.

The P. and O. Company's extra steamer Venetia left here for Bombay at 3 p. m. to-day.

ADEN, JULY 22.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyds S. N. Co.'s s. s. Berenice, from Trieste, left here for Bombay this evening.

COLOMBO, JULY 23.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Meduza, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

French mail steamer Irrawady, from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera		3 15-16

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper		68¼
3½ "	"	70¼
3 "	Consols for account	100⅛
3½ "	Sterling Loan	101
4½ "	French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver		43¼

Arrivals—Olympia—Fannie.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion (Issue and Banking Department), £21,100,600; unchanged; public deposits, £4,000,000; decrease, £800,000; other deposits, £25,000,000; decrease, £100,000; other securities, £2,000,000; increase, £100,000; Notes and Gold, £11,500,000; decrease, £100,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 40 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 23.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Turkish route still interrupted between Bushire and Fao. Moulmein route to Bangkok interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, July 22.

10 p.m.	75·5

FRIDAY, July 23.

6 a.m.	78·9
10 a.m.	77·4
2 p.m.	80·4
4 p.m.	80·3

An appeal in an important question relating to solicitors' costs was disposed of at the Bombay High Court yesterday. The appeal, which was argued before Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Farran, was made from a decision of Mr. Justice Scott, by a Hindoo widow named Gunga and others, who were defendants in a suit for partition of ancestral property brought against them by one Ruttonsey Dewjee. In this suit the plaintiff was originally represented by the firm of Messrs. Chalk and Walker. But after the proceedings had reached a certain stage, the plaintiff changed his solicitors, entered, without their knowledge, into an agreement with the defendants to refer the dispute to arbitration, and obtained a consent decree in the terms of the award made by the arbitrator. The solicitors charged the plaintiff and the defendants with having accepted a colourable award with the object of defrauding them of their costs, and on an application made by Mr. Chalk to Mr. Justice Scott, his Lordship held that all the facts of the case seemed to point so strongly to collusion that he was forced to believe the parties had an intention of depriving the plaintiff's legal advisers of their costs. Mr. Scott accordingly ordered the defendants to pay the solicitors' costs. In their appeal the defendants contended that the judge had no power to saddle them with the costs of the plaintiff's solicitors. Sir Charles Sargent in his judgment said that a solicitor was entitled to be protected from fraud on the part of his clients, but that if he wanted to recover his costs he must offer such evidence as might show clearly that there was a collusion between both the parties to a suit with the object of defrauding their legal adviser. In the present suit, his Lordship held the circumstances did not distinctly prove a fraudulent intention on the part of the plaintiff and the defendants, and added that it was particularly difficult to believe that the arbitrator should also have been a party to the fraud. Mr. Justice Scott's order was accordingly discharged, and Messrs. Chalk and Walker were ordered to pay the costs of both the lower Court and the appeal.

The Japanese officers arrive at Bombay from Ajmere early on the 25th instant. Their proposed programme, we understand, is to visit Poona on the 29th instant, and go on to Hyderabad on the 2nd August, Madras 5th, Bangalore 9th, Mysore 12th, Ootacamund 16th and Tuticorin 19th, taking the first steamer after the 21st August, from Colombo for Japan. They are probably the first officers, English or foreign, who have sailed from Peshawur to Cape Comorin, and will have had a tour of remarkable interest.

It having come to the knowledge of His Highness the Nizam's Government that the railway authorities had given out an extensive contract for the supply of sleepers without calling for tenders in the usual way, the Government at once ordered the cancellation of the contract and caused the usual advertisement to be published, with the result that already tenders have been received at rates so much lower than those previously sanctioned that a saving of at least Rs. 20,000 will accrue to Government on this item alone.

Dr. A. V. Velkar, L. M. and S., has been appointed in medical charge of the dispensary in connection with the "Adamjee Peerbhai Sanitarium" at Chowpatty.

The General Order sanctioning finally the transfer of the Punjab Frontier Force was passed on Tuesday and will issue in a few days. The transfer will have effect from August 1st.

Colonel Lockhart reached the Gilgit Valley safely on the 12th. He was timed to arrive at Baramullah on the 20th and comes on direct to Srinagar. Colonel Woodthorpe remains at Gilgit in charge of the Mission for the present.

The report on jails in the Central Provinces for the year 1885 contains some interesting passages. Thus it appears that in the Nagpur Central Jail there are some Burmese convicts. According to the rules laid down by the superintendent of the jail for his own guidance, a convict who is not a Burman must pass through six gradations of minor punishments before he can be flogged—unless, indeed, he refuses to work or is guilty of "fighting," when he goes straight to the triangles. A Burman, on the other hand, can always earn his stripes without undergoing any novitiate of punishment. "If a Burman offends against discipline," writes the superintendent, "there is no resource but to flog him at once and thoroughly."

It was stated a few days ago that the Secretary of State had again refused to meet the views of the Government of India on the Nagpore-Bengal Railway question. What that Government proposed doing was this. The 150 miles of narrow-gauge line, known as the Nagpur-Chhatisgarh Railway, were so sketchily made originally that the maintenance charges upon them are enormously high, and the Government therefore think the truest economy would be to convert the line into broad-gauge once for all, and do the work thoroughly. They further propose to extend the line on the broad-gauge from its present terminus at Nandgaon to Bilaspur, a distance of 85 miles. Both these proposals were vetoed by Lord Kimberley.

It is supposed that the flying reconnaissance that is to be made this next season for a line of railway across the Bikaneer desert is indirectly connected with the general scheme of frontier strategical railways. At present (says an up-country paper) all troops from Upper India that might have to be massed beyond the Suleiman would have to travel by the single line of railway that passes through Mooltan. This serves the army of the Punjab (if we may be excused for using this term in advance), but the Army of Bengal and the North-West Provinces, when sending their quota, would find themselves blocked up at Lahore or Raewind junction. The carriage of munitions of war and supplies, too, for a really large army would sorely strain the resources of the Mooltan line, whereas with an alternative route from near Ajmere or the Sambhar Salt Lake direct to Bhawalpur these disadvantages would vanish. Agra and the North-West Provinces garrisons generally would be in direct communication with the Indus Valley line; while troops from Bombay and Madras, if not sent by way of Kurrachee, could be hurried up through Indore or Ahmedabad to Ajmere, and thence sent to the front by way of the Bikanir line. The desert should not offer many natural difficulties once the hills about Ajmere have been crossed, and the rails could be quickly laid as they have been in the Sind-Sagar Doab.

Very discouraging accounts of the Bolan Railway reach the *Railway Service Gazette* from Hirok. Although only an hour's rain fell on the 13th the river rose with extraordinary rapidity, and rushing along with the velocity of a hill torrent, carried away large quantities of heavy material. The line was breached in several places, and damage done that it was expected would take a week to repair. An exciting incident of the flood was the rescue, under the direction of the Locomotive Superintendent, of a party of coolies who had clambered to the top of a rock to save themselves. In rendering assistance, Mr. Telfer, an accountant in the Public Works Department, was swept down the stream, and narrowly escaped with his life.

The *Englishman* is already writing as if it had been finally decided to abandon Simla, and is bewailing the bad luck of those who have invested their money in land and house property. "The Civilians and others who have bought residences in the station are beginning to exhibit a painful consciousness of such a contingency. Several most desirable residences have been suddenly thrown upon the market, and before long there is likely to be a struggle to get out of the sinking ship."

Major Davidson, Secretary in the Military Department, Punjab Government, shortly proceeds on leave. Major Vousden acts as Military Secretary.

The cultivation of wheat in the Punjab is rapidly extending. During the past season the yield was estimated at 36½ cwts., and the area under wheat was 6,970,000 acres, or 8,000 more than last year.

Major-General Campbell, Judge of the Suburban Court, at Secunderabad, has been hauled over the coals by the *Deccan Times* for making the somewhat astounding statement at a temperance demonstration at Trimulgherry that the drinking habits of the native population had been induced by the bad example of Europeans. To put down this rank heresy, the *Deccan Times* quotes from the report of the Commission appointed in Bengal three years ago for the purpose of ascertaining if drinking and drunkenness were on the increase in that province. The Commissioners reported that there was nothing to show that drinking had extended to large sections of the population, who had never been in the habit of drinking; but that there was a marked increase in the number of drinkers among the drinking castes, and especially among the wage-earning classes. They attributed this (1) to the relaxation of social, moral, and religious restrictions, which at a former period had kept large classes from indulging in spirituous liquors; (2) to the increase of population; and (3) to the increase in the earnings of many classes, especially labourers, artisans, and domestic servants, which has left them a greater margin for expenditure on luxuries. The *Deccan Times* winds up with another rank heresy—that the missionaries have have had more to do with the increase in drunkenness in India than the bad example of Europeans!

A Calcutta paper hears from a European gentleman who has recently returned from Nepaul, after spending ssveral months there, that "the country is very tranquil, the people contented, and the new administration working quietly and smoothly. Those in power show a disposition to oblige the Indian Government, but the feeling is founded more upon fear than love. There is no desire to open the country to traders and visitors from India. The authorities are civil, but not very cordial, and there is a feeling that they would prefer the stranger's room to his company. This feeling is due to apprehension that intimacy would lead to the Indian Government developing a desire for annexation."

The recent political crisis brought out Lord Northbrook in very strong relief on the side of the Unionists. The noble earl made a tremendous attack upon Mr. Gladstone and the Parnellites, and utilised with great ability some of the past declarations of the Irish party, with a view to showing that though they may profess to be satisfied with Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule measure, it would be madness to believe them after the language they have used with regard to separation. Moreover, Lord Northbrook reminded the English people that behind Mr. Parnell stands a power—the American Dynamite party—which the hon'ble member for Cork himself was helpless to resist.

MILITARY NEWS.

A rifle shooting match has been shot off between the officers of the garrison here and the Calcutta Volunteers: six a-side; seven shots at 200 yards standing, and seven at 500 yards, regulation position. The Volunteers won by 31 points. General LeMesurier competed.

The Government of India have decided that (1) the troops under Colonel Dicken who marched from Tounghoo and occupied Ningyan; (2) under Major Law who marched from Thayetmyo and occupied Toungdwingyi; and (3) under Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton who marched from Thayetmyo across the frontier between Mindoon and Menhla, are not entitled to share in the gratuity bestowed on the officers and troops of Sir Harry Prendergast's force. This decision, however just it may be, will cause much dissatisfaction, as though the men concerned may not be regarded as constructive captors of certain prizes captured at Mandalay, the hard work they performed had a direct bearing on the campaign.

The reliefs of the Punjab Frontier Force during the ensuing winter will be in this wise—The 1st Cavalry to Rajanpur; 2nd Cavalry to Edwardesabad and Kohat; 3rd Cavalry to Dera Ghazi Khan; 5th Cavalry to Dera Ismail Khan; the four Mountain Batteries, one of which is on active service in Burma, will not be moved in relief this season; of the Infantry regiments—the 1st Sikhs goes to Kohat; the 2nd Sikhs to Edwardesabad; the 3rd and 4th Sikhs stand fast; the 1st Punjab Infantry goes to Dera Ghazi Khan; the 2nd to Dera Ismail Khan; the 4th and 5th remain at their present stations, Dera Ghazi Khan and Edwardesabad; and the 6th proceed to Dera Ismail Khan. The remaining corps will be moved in relief during the winter of 1887-88.

THIS IS HOW IT IS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A fair question deserves a square answer. But before going to your leading question, I should like to deal with the two or three interesting side issues which you have raised in your note appended to my letter in the *Bombay Gazette* of this morning. You say the list of names is formidable. So it may appear, but it is a very small portion of what it might be if I were to jot down all the names available. Allow me also to explain what I mean by the words "more or less" and "proper moment." I use "more or less," as some of the gentlemen named are in favour of legislation both in regard to infant marriage and enforced widowhood, while others favour legislative action only as regards infant marriage. By "proper moment" I mean nothing more than that these gentlemen are ready to avail themselves of legislative aid as soon as they are agreed about the best form in which to invoke such aid. You will thus see that your shrewdness punishes a busy man for his strict accuracy. For, as a matter of fact, all the Hindu gentlemen named yesterday, and many more, including Mr. Telang, whom I am sorry to see at times misunderstood on this point, have accepted the principle of co-operation from the State.

You then ask how it happens that, "with so large a following" I have not been able to find "one Hindu" to take up this work? My answer is this—the time has not yet come, and may never come, for "one Hindu" to attempt marriage reform without ruining himself and his family (you know what a Hindu family means) and actually retarding the progress of the movement. This I have explained in a variety of ways, through the *Indian Spectator*, as also when personally addressing friends in the North-West Provinces. But I do not see why working committees may not be established. I have been striving hard to have a beginning made in this respect. My own mission will be then over when a number of committees are found at work, proceeding upon some such lines as have been indicated by Mr. Raghoonath Row, Raja Madava Row or Mr. Ranade, by Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Melvill or Mr. West.

There is one point in your editorial note on which you will kindly allow me to set you right, namely, where you describe these Hindu reformers as my disciples. Far from this being so, I am really unworthy of being *their* disciple. They are the guides under whose instructions, so to say, I commenced, and have hitherto kept up this agitation. And when the battle is won, if it is to be won in our own day, I shall be quite content to be reckoned amongst the camp followers of the goodly army I am so anxious to see put into motion. Excuse me for adding that it is after years of inward struggle that I have been driven to the conviction cherished by my Hindu friends, that a general marriage reform in the community is impossible without State regulation, and that marriage reform amongst individual Hindus as such is out of the question.—Yours faithfully,

July 23. BEHRAMJI N. MALABARI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to Mr. B. N. Malabari's letter, dated 22nd, which appeared in your journal of to-day's date, I must distinctly say that Mr. Shantaram Narayen, of Bombay, and Mr. N. G. Chandawarkar, of Karwar, are not the "acknowledged leaders" of my caste. I must tell Mr. Malabari that he should be very careful before he writes anything to your paper. I will advise him to try to improve his own caste-people before he tries to improve my caste people.—Yours, &c.,

SARASWAT GOND,
Brahman (*alias* Shenvee).

Kandewady July 23.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL HALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Personally I have not the slightest interest with regard to the location of the proposed Municipal Hall. The Colaba Light-house or the Government House at Parel are equally suitable as far as I am concerned. But there are other questions involved in the present case which need ventilation in your columns. Government have very kindly come forward to give us a better site for the hall, but I receive this sudden gush of liberality with a great deal of caution, as I notice an utter absence of motive on the part of the Public Works Department for effecting the change. It may be that they are offered a tempting price for the present site—who knows? I daresay the Municipal officers would very much like to have the offices in the oval. It would be but a stone's throw from the Bombay Club, and the much-worked officials would, moreover, be in the European atmosphere of the Club and the bunder. But what will my friend Vitto, of the Crawford Market, say to this? Will it be fair to drag him into the said European atmosphere for paying his stall fees? Will the Club-wallahs and the residents and tradesmen about the oval like to encounter the thousand and one "high" odours emanating from the honest ratepayers who throng the Municipal courts all the day long? Is it advisable to bring this babel of noise into the heart of a quiet retreat where the sober University finds its place? The plans that had been prepared to suit the present site, and over which there waged a fierce war for a few months, are rotting in some unblest corner in the Municipal office. Chuck them all into the sea, prepare new plans for the oval; let there be another war about the cost and the style; let us have a disagreement with Government as to the designs; let Vittoo and his *confrères* go to —— and all for no advantage that I know of.—Yours, &c.,

CHINCHPOOGLY HILL.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be obliged if you will kindly afford me space for a few remarks on the subject of the last half-yearly balance sheet and statement of profit and loss account issued by the above institution, which have just reached me. The profits earned may be considered fairly satisfactory, though the percentage on the capital is not so great as that earned by the other two Presidency Banks, in spite of money being dearer here, during the entire six months, than in Calcutta and Madras. But my principal object in writing this letter is to call attention to the way in which the profits have been distributed. To begin with, the directors admit a loss of Rs. 10,000 during the half-year, yet they carry no less than Rs. 39,000 to the "Fund for Losses" account. Why this large sum to cover Rs. 10,000? Or do the directors anticipate further losses? If so, it should be stated in the report.

Another transfer open to grave objections is that of Rs. 25,000 to the "Officers' Gratuity Fund." That such a fund is desirable there can be no question, but that fancy sums should be appropriated is ridiculous. On what principle is the account worked? For I find from the Report of the Bank, in 1883, when the profits amounted to six and half lakhs, that Rs. 6,469 only were credited to the Fund, and I would add that the Bank of Bengal, with double the capital, double the establishment, and a greater percentage of profits, have set aside the sum of Rs. 39,000 only to the Pension Fund Account. By all means build up a Provident Fund, but not in this unintelligible manner, at the expense of the shareholders, and I would further recommend that the dividend should be made payable at an earlier date than at present as in the case of the other Presidency Banks. I enclose my card.—Yours, &c.,

July 22. A SHAREHOLDER.

FLOODS IN THE BERARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, JULY 20.

Advices from Akola bring sad tidings of a serious flood which occurred last Wednesday. From details to hand, it appears that the river Morna (an appropriate name by the way), which runs by the town proper and divides it from the suburbs, commenced to rise in the day, but assisted by the heavy rainfall on that day, which nearly reached 6 inches, it began to rise more than its abnormal height, till rapidly it assumed formidable proportions a little after sunset, when the residents of the suburbs became alarmed, and collecting as much of their goods and chattels as the hurry and confusion would allow, precipitately took refuge in the town. The bustle and confusion caused by this influx into the already overcrowded town was indescribable. The suburbs, or more correctly speaking, the hamlets of Akalkot, Nawarpura, Rangarepura, Khidakipura and Goonj were completely swamped, and submerged in water for several hours, as were likewise the beautiful and extensive gardens belonging to Messrs. Bomonjee and Bapoojee. The flood is reported to be the highest on record, and some idea of its vastness may be formed from the fact that the water rose to within a foot of the big iron girder bridge at the gate of the town, which is nearly 22 or 23 feet above water level. The spray was dashing against the bridge railings. It was indeed providential that the flood assumed a serious aspect at the time it did, or the consequences to human lives would have been rather serious. As it is, it is a matter for congratulation that no human lives were lost—a fact which is almost miraculous. The ready and cordial assistance rendered by the police, under the sympathetic guidance of their Superintendent, Mr. Cumberlege, and by the tahsildar and the local Municipal authorities, aided greatly in preventing catastrophes. It was painful to see how some of the people were swayed by the love of filthy lucre. Instead of saving themselves by a timely flight, many of these poor deluded people would not leave their belongings till the police had forcibly to drag them away. To add to the miserable scene, the rain was incessantly pouring in torrents, and in this men and women, with their little helpless burdens, hurried shiveringly to seek for shelter wherever it could be found. It was indeed a heartrending and melancholy scene, one which it is devoutly to be hoped will never be witnessed again. The *Badmashes*, who evidently thought this a golden opportunity to ply their nefarious trades, entered the deserted houses boldly, and pilfered whatever they possibly could with impunity, seeing that the poor police constables were already deeply engaged in succouring the distressed. The damage done to houses and property is very considerable. From four to five hundred houses are estimated to have been either entirely washed way or levelled by this flood, and the value of the property lost is computed to be somewhere about Rs. 80,000. Many families have lost the hoarded wealth of generations, and are irretrigvably ruined. The majority of the people have only escaped with what they had on their backs, and in one short night have become homeless and penniless, and thrown pitilessly on the cold, cruel world. Some time ago, some thoughtless people advised the Municipality to level the massive stone wall which environs the whole town and is the only barrier against the flood. But the "City Fathers" on the contrary took paternal care of it and kept it in a state of efficient repair. The wisdom of this precaution is now apparent to all, and those who had counselled the demolition of this ancient wall are doubtless now thankful that their suicidal advice was not acted upon, otherwise the result would have been disastrous, and Akola would ere now have been a wreck and the shadow of a once flourishing city. The wall has been its saviour.

Early the following, morning a vast concourse of people assembled on the scene to witness the damage done, and great was their astonishment to find no trace of fine pucca substantial houses, which had stood near the river, and which had appeared to be strong enough to brave any flood. All was one mass of wreck, and as if tired of its freak of overnight, the mighty stream rolled majestically by, quite serene and calm. That omniscient being, the oldest inhabitant, does not recollect witnessing such a heavy flood before. And we may rest assured that the recent one will long be remembered in Akola, and the rising generation will, in turn, tell their children and their grandchildren with a quivering voice of the great flood which had in one short night deprived them of what little they had, and reduced them to penury and want, and left them to escape with their bare lives. Such are the vicissitudes of life!

To relieve the sufferings of those who had suffered by the flood, a large and influential meeting was held in the Akola Town Hall, under the presidency of Colonel H. de P. Rennick, Acting Deputy Commissioner. Among those present were Messrs. M. B. Fuller, Shriram B. Jatar, Vishnu M. Mahajani, Deorao Vinaek, Khrisnaji Hari, and many other native gentlemen of influence in the town of Akola. A subscription list was started, and many on the spot subscribed handsomely. Among these latter may be mentioned Colonel Rennick Rs. 50, Shriram B. Jatar Rs. 40, Mr. Yasin Khan Rs. 20, Mr. Pestonjee Rs. 25, Mr. Deorao Vinaek Rs. 31, the *Vaidharba* newspaper Rs. 25, and many others smaller amounts. The amount realized has already amounted to Rs. 350. It is hoped that a sufficient amount will soon be collected to relieve the unfortunate sufferers. The list is being freely added to.

It is curious to note that on the same unfortunate night another flood occurred at Akote, a large flourishing cotton town in the Akola District. An unprecedentedly heavy fall of rain caused the adjacent stream of Kayee to overflow, inundating the whole town and causing damage to about 200 houses. The amount of property lost is valued at Rs. 15,000. Here, too, it was providential that the town was flooded in the early part of the night, or possibly many valuable lives would have been unnecessarily sacrificed. The people aver that such a mighty flood was never witnessed by them, the nearest approach to it being that which occurred some thirty years ago, but which had not been so destructive.

Ever since the beginning of the monsoon we are having rain almost every day. This excessive rainfall is causing some uneasiness to the cultivators, who cannot go on with their operations. If there be not an early break serious consequences are apprehended.

EDUCATION IN CENTRAL INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, JULY 21.

The managing committee of the Mhow Zoroastrian High School must be congratulated on the excellent arrangements they made on the occasion of the distribution of prizes, which took place on Monday, the 19th instant. General Gillespie, C.B., Commanding the Mhow Division, and Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, arrived, and were received by Khan Bahadur Bazenjee Sorabjee, the president of the managing committee of the school. When they entered the grand hall of the building, which was decorated with flags and evergreens and appropriate mottoes, the whole audience rose and cheerfully welcomed both the august visitors. Among the Europeans present were noticed Major Creagh, Captain Dean-Pitt, Captain Cleave, Brigade-Surgeon Allan, Surgeon-Major Saunders, Major Dalrymple, Lieutenant Davies, Rev. Mr. Murray, Rev. Mr. Mills, Rev. Mr. Builder Rev. Mr. Scott, Father Pius, Mr. Johnstone, Principal Rajkumar College, Indore, Captain Sinclair, Major and Mrs. Kingskote, Miss Rawlinson, Major and Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Quentin, Mr. and the Misses Priestley, Mr. Woolcomb, Mr. Litster, Mrs. and Miss Rochford Davies, Captain Bignell, &c.

The proceedings were commenced by Khan Bahadoor Bazenjee Sorabjee, President of the School Committee, who read the report as follows :—

"The Mhow Zoroastrian School was founded in 1863 by the Parsee community of this Cantonment, assisted by the late Mr. C. N. Cama, Mr. K. R. Cama, Mr. Ardeseer Framjee Moos, the late Dr. Bhau Daji and other gentlemen of Bombay, Khan Bahadoor Sirdar Dastoor Hoshung Jamasjee and Mr. Cooverjee Pestonjee taking a leading part in the movement. A fund was raised by subscription among the Parsees, out of which over Rs. 12,000 was expended in the erection of this building. Although the Institution has been chiefly supported and wholly managed by Parsees, it has yet afforded the means of instruction to all classes, without distinction of caste or creed; and until 1868 the education was entirely free. The Institution is divided into three departments—(1) the High School Department, teaching up to the University Entrance standard; (2) the Middle School Department, affording instruction from the most elementary English subjects up to the standard below that of the third class of the Central India Schools Examination; and (3), the Vernacular Department, in which are taught Hindee, Marathi, Guzerati, Urdu, and, in certain instances, Persian and Sanskrit. In 1875 the Institution numbered one hundred and sixty pupils, who were classified according to nationality and fees paid. In 1885, it contained 146 boys classified. In 1875 the average age of the pupils receiving education was 12 against 11·88 in 1885; and the average attendance in December 1875 was 135 against 108 in the corresponding month in 1885. At present we have 135 boys on our rolls. In consequence of the removal of the Railway head-quarters to Ajmere many of its principal offices were transferred to that station in 1881-82. This change caused a certain diminution in the number of boys attending the school. In 1878 the system of having an annual examination of the Central India High Schools was introduced by Mr. A. Mackay, Principal of the Residency Rajkumar College at Indore, and the Mhow Zoroastrian School was allowed to compete with other schools for the scholarship granted by the Central India Chiefs. In the 1st class our school ranked second, the Residency College occupying the first rank; in the 2nd class our school stood first on the list, surpassing all other schools in Central India, winning the scholarships presented by their Highnesses the Rajas of Rutlam and Dewas for proficiency in History and for the highest aggregate marks in that class; and in the 3rd class the school passed 16 out of 19 sent up by it for the examination, and out of 24 that were successful from all the schools in Central India. The exceptionally good results which our school exhibited in that year attracted the attention of Sir Henry Daly, K.C.B., Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, to such a degree that he offered the Head Mastership of the Indore Rajkoomar College to our then Head Master, Mr. N. M. Khory. The student who carried off the two prizes in the 2nd class was Mr. Meherji Nusservanji Kuka, who in 1880 won from the Indore Residency School the Maharaja Holkar and the Nawab of Jawra's scholarships, and in 1881 became the recipient of a gold medal awarded by Sir Henry Daly. Mr. Meherji Nusservanji is now an M. A. of the Bombay University and the Principal of the Nowsari High School. He is also studying for the LL.B. Examination. Mr. P. R. Antia succeeded Mr. Khory in 1879. In 1879 twenty-five per cent. of the boys sent up for the Central India School Examinations were successful against 40 per cent. in 1880, and till 1883 the Institution maintained its position in all the competitive examinations. From the time the school was established up to July 1885, the management of the school was in the hands of a committee, composed of 8 Parsee gentlemen of the place, but practically it was conducted by Khan Bahadoor Edulji Pestonji, as honorary secretary to the Committee, up to the time of his death in May 1884, when the office of the secretary was taken up by his son, Mr. Cursetji Edulji, who held it till June 1885. In July 1885 the present managing committee was formed, consisting of the following members :—Mr. Auderji Dadabhoy (president), Dastoor Cursetji Jamsedji, Mr. Dhanjishaw Pestonji, Mr. Rustomji Nanabhoy, Mr. N. M. Khory, Mr. Dadabhoy Pestonji Bhote, Mr. Dinshawji Nanabhoy, Mr. Dadabhoy Nusservanji, Mr. Cooverji Cowasji, (secretary). The constitution of the committee remains unchanged, with the exception of Mr. A. Dadabhoy, who recently resigned the office of president through pressure of work. Mr. Auderji Dadabhoy was elected president shortly after the establishment of the school. The committee desire to record their high sense of the services rendered to the Institution during his long connection with it. They much regret his resignation, but are glad to add that they have been able to induce Khan Bahadoor Bazenji Sorabji to accept the presidentship, to which he was elected on the 26th June 1886. When the present committee assumed charge of the management, a balance in hand of Rs. 30 only was handed over to them. The school building was in a very dilapidated condition, and, to save the building from utter ruin, certain repairs appeared absolutely necessary. The committee lost no time in soliciting subscriptions from the friends of the Institution, and it is with much satisfaction it can report that the school house is now put in a state of thorough repair, at a cost of Rs. 2,707. In 1884 Mr. Jamsedjee Eduljee was appointed Head Master, *vice* Mr. Antia, who resigned his appointment to take up a better one in Bombay. Mr. Jamsedjee's connection with the school ceased in November 1885, when the present Head Master, Mr. Peeroshaw Muncherjee Sukhodwalla, who was highly recommended by the Principals of several first-class schools in Bombay, succeeded him. The present committee takes this opportunity of acknowledging the services rendered to the Institution by the late Khan Bahadoor Eduljee Pestonjee in his capacity of honorary secretary, and also of expressing its thanks for the endowment he made in his will to the school, of Rs. 30 per month, of which Rs. 15 are to be devoted for prizes and scholarships, and the balance for free students. This is the second occasion on which, since the establishment of the Institution, prizes have been, distributed to deserving pupils, and the managers hope that, with the kind co-operation of friends, an annual distribution of rewards will be an established feature of the school. Since the present committee entered upon its duties it has improved the financial condition of the school thus :—(*a*) the balance in hand is Rs. 600, as compared with Rs. 30 handed over to us in July 1885; (*b*) the monthly subscriptions are Rs. 112, as compared with no subscription whatever in July 1885; and (*c*) the fund for the repairs of the school amounts to Rs. 1,200. Our grateful acknowledgements and cordial thanks are due to Major-General R. R. Gillespie, C.B., and the Mhow Cantonment Committee, for strongly recommending, and to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Charles Arbuthnot, K.C.B., for sanctioning, an increase to the grant-in-aid from the Cantonment Funds, namely, from Rs. 50 to 125 per month, on condition that a similar amount be subscribed monthly by the Parsee community, irrespective of any endowment. By this generous increase which has just been granted, the authorities have laid the community under an obligation which they will always remember. The committee cannot conclude this report without expressing its sincere thanks to the Rev. Mr. Builder, the representative of the Canadian Mission, who has given us great assistance and favored us with valuable advice, nor without thanking Father Pius for his kindness in allowing us the use of the old Roman Catholic Chapel to hold our school in, for the last four months, while our own building was under repairs. The acknowledgments of the committee are also due to the Rev. M. E. Mills, Senior Chaplain, and the Rev. T. Scott, Presbyterian Chaplain, as well as to Mr. Johnstone, Principal, Residency Rajkumar College, Indore, for their kind sympathy and aid cheerfully afforded at all times. The committee beg to thank Mrs. Aberigh Mackay for her kind present of books, to be distributed among deserving boys of the school in memory of her late husband, who always took a deep interest in the advancement of the Zoroastrian School.

Recitations were then given by some of the boys in a manner which called forth repeated plaudits—the one most appreciated being delivered by a Hindu boy, a free student, the son of a poor *Mallee*.

The prizes were distributed by General Gillespie, who delivered the following address :—

Sir Lepel Griffin, Khan Bahadur Bazenji Sorabji, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I think I may say that the report we have just heard read is a very satisf

are endeavouring to qualify themselves for an intelligent performance of their several duties in life. I would congratulate the committee in having secured the valuable assistance of my old friend, Khan Bahadur Bazenji Sorabji, as its president. I have known him for a great number of years, and I can with every certainty guarantee that he will bring to bear in the interests of this institution the high order of intelligence, practical common sense, and energy that have gained him the title and enabled him to perform on many occasions such good service to Government. I must not omit to mention the services of the secretary, Mr. Cooverji Cowasji, whose perfect knowledge of the English language has often surprised me, and who owes his education to the Mhow Zoroastrian School. In conclusion, I would express my gratification at the presence of Sir Lepel Griffin on this occasion, and only wish you could have listened to him instead of to me. His interest in the cause of education is well known—it is of course a subject that must engage the attention of all in high positions—but the Oriental College at Lahore, and the impetus he has given to education in this province, justified the hope of the committee that he would extend his interest to the Mhow Zoroastrian School. (Applause.)

Khan Bahadur Bazenji Sorabji then addressed the assembly as follows :—

General Gillespie, Sir Lepel Griffin, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I think you, General, heartily on behalf of the committee, for the immense deal of trouble you have been pleased to take in the interests of the school. We offer our respectful thanks to Sir Lepel Griffin for coming all the way from Indore and honoring us with his presence. We cordially thank the ladies, both of the West and East, for gracing the occasion, and to you gentlemen, both European and native, a thousand thanks for coming in such large numbers, and thereby practically showing your sympathy in the cause of education. With a born soldier like General Gillespie commanding the Mhow Division, who is not only willing to afford assistance to all laudable institutions ; with a statesman of Sir Lepel Griffin's renown, possessing vast and varied experience and having the courage of his opinion (applause) at the head of the local administration ; with this splendid school building belonging to ourselves, having an extensive compound, centrally situated and in a healthy locality, with the fact that in a short time we shall have the waterworks, when we shall be able to fully reap the bounties of nature ;—with, I say, all these advantages severally considered and combined, this school ought to have a bright future before it ; and I am sure there is not one but will rejoice to see us succeed to our heart's content. (Prolonged applause.)

Sir Lepel Griffin, who was received with cheers, then rose and said :—

General Gillespie, Members of the Committee, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I do not think that you will expect me, as a guest by the kind invitation of the committee of management of this school, to do more than express on my own behalf and on that of the other visitors, our pleasure at having been permitted to assist at this interesting ceremony. It is with special pleasure that I have been able to attend, from the consideration that the successful management of this institution was in great part due to the activity and enlightenment of my old friend, Khan Bahadoor Edulji Pestonji, whose loss we all deplore, and whom we always remember with respect and esteem. The members of the Parsee community are ever foremost in works of liberality and public spirit, and here, as at Bombay and in other parts of Western India, their generous efforts in behalf of popular education are deserving of the warmest acknowledgements of the natives of India. Their example is being widely followed by other races, and especially by the highly-gifted and cultured Mahrattas who at Poona and elsewhere have thoroughly realised the necessity of self-help in the matter of education. It is impossible that the Government can adequately supply the educational requirements of India. A few minutes ago, in a newspaper on General Gillespie's table, I noticed an article by a Hindu critic of the educationnal policy of the Indian Government, which complained that the administration of New Zealand spent a far larger proportion of its revenue on education than was the case in this country. Criticism of this kind is not of much value. The fortunate conditions of New Zealand, with a large territory and a small population, and no military expenditure, are very different from those of India, where there is a vast and crowded population, where the revenue, though large, is still inadequate to the enormous demands upon it, and where a great military expenditure is entailed upon the Government from its relations with European and Asian Powers, from which New Zealand is safely and happily removed. Education, important though it be, must here take a secondary place ; and we must put first the material improvement of the people, their protection from disease and famine, and the protection of the Empire from possible attack. Thus it is that the Government, no less than the people, should welcome and encourage these noble and public-spirited attempts of the Parsees to help themselves and their fellow-subjects, made with a wise toleration and generosity that knows no distinction of caste or creed. (Applause.) I cannot but think that the Parsee example is an especially valuable one. The English, however earnest in their desire for the advancement of the country, are still less in sympathy with the Hindu population than the Parsees must necessarily be, themselves an Oriental race, and understanding better than we can do the wants and wishes of the people. English example is apt to appear to even cultured Hindus as a thing apart, beyond the range of their serious effort and imitation, while Parsee example is more stimulating and fruitful of practical results. I would express my concurrence in the advice which General Gillespie has so wisely given to direct the popular educational energy into useful and practical channels ; and to endeavour to import technical instruction in the arts and trades and manufactures, where India is now so backward, and where the most important development of her wealth will in the future be found. The refrain of one of the recitations which we have listened to with much pleasure, was "Work, work, work," but I hope that the committee and the scholars will remember that life is not and should not be devoted to work alone. If it were it would not be worth living. I trust that the boys in this school will understand that it is a very good thing to play also ; I hope that they will be as eager and earnest in play as in work. If we look to history we find that the races who had occupied the largest share of the world's attention, like the Greeks, the Romans and the English, were all very good at play. If Englishmen had only pored over their books they would not have conquered and held a third of the world. It is because a healthy national spirit and a sensible national education have laid great stress upon riding and shooting and cricket and all out-of-door sports and exercises that Englishmen have won the place in the world that they hold to-day. I think the Parsee community have been wise enough to understood this ; and Parsee boys are much addicted to manly exercises. Indeed as eleven of Parsee cricketers has with much courage travelled this year to England to try conclusions with Englishmen in their national game ; and we all wish them better fortune than has as yet fallen to their share. I will now conclude by wishing all prosperity to this public-spirited institution. (Loud applause.)

The proceedings soon afterwards ended.

CALENDAR—JULY, 1886.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ..... July 24th, 6h. 12m. p.m.
New Moon ..... „ 31st, 10h. 17m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 24	Cricket, Gymkhana v. Parsee C. C. Poona Sky Races.	5 38	6 37	5 3m 5 5a	10 31m 10 45a
Sun. 25	8th Sunday after Trinity. Presentation to Mr. Shepherd, Indo-British Institution.	5 38	6 36	5 12m 5 57a	10 47m 11 59a
M. 26	Collett and Co., Meeting, 4 p.m. English mail expected per s.s. Hydaspes.*	5 37	6 36	5 44m 6 8a	0 18a
Tu. 27	Bezaar Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Departure of English mail per s.s. Tasmania, 5 p.m.	5 37	6 36	5 10m 7 35a	1 7m 1 50a
Wed. 28	Town Council, 3 p.m. Sale of Eastern Electric Light Co.'s property, 3 p.m.	5 37	6 35	9 14m 5 43a	2 7m 2 56a
Thr. 29	Sale of the New Dharamsey Mills, 3 p.m. Bombay Ice-Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 3.15 p.m. Arrival of Lord Reay from Poona.	5 36	6 35	10 6m 6 50a	2 4m 3 53a
Fri. 30	Opening of the Cama Hospital by Lord Reay, 5-30 p.m.	5 36	6 35	10 52m 10 44a	3 53m 4 43a

* Left Aden at 6 a.m., on Wednesday, 21st inst.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Imperial Hair Restorer," for it will positively restore it to its original colour without injury to the hair or to the skin, and will soon cover a bald spot. "The Restorer" has the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers," but possesses the most charmingly beautiful perfume, and it immediately makes the hair go bald spots, where the roots are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Imperial Hair Restorer," and if he cannot supply you, write to the Proprietors at 95, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. Sold by Chemists and Stores throughout India, China, Australia, &c. Wholesale Agents—The Apollinaris Co., Limited, 61, Farringdon Road, London.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 25.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
St. James Apostle and Martyr.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral. Hymns 212, 184 and 180.
2-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis. Hymns 226 and 222.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Simper.
Anthem—"O Saviour of the world"—Goss.
Daily.—Matins at 8 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday.—Usual Celebration at 7-15 a.m.
The offertories are for the poor fund.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
3 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
CARNAC-ROAD, ESPLANADE, NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
Pastor.—Rev. John Forgan, Marine Lines.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sunday Services.
5-30 p.m.—Wednesday Service.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.
7-30 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 413. 189 and 107.
3 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 431, 273 and 165.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 8 and 318.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Wednesday, July 28.
6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
7-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Service, Litany and Sermon. Hymns 413 and 107.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 431, 273, and 165.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution. B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymns—10, 2nd tune; and 105.
Anthem—"Thine O Lord is the greatness," page 142.
Hymn—350.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION HALL,
PAREL-ROAD, (NEAR THE RAILWAY BRIDGE, BYCULLA).
9 a.m.—Class Meeting.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
The public are invited.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for Choir expenses.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
8 a.m.—Litany, Sermon and Holy Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS'S (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.
2 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Services will be held on board the s.s. Clan Buchanan, in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning, at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

RELIGIOUS RIOTS AT MEERUT.

IN the High Court of the North-West Provinces, the case of the Queen-Empress *vs.* Ranjit Singh has been heard. It was a case which arose out of certain disturbances between the Hindus and Mahomedans of Meerut, during the Muharram and Dashera festivals last October. The petitioner, Ranjit Singh, was arrested on the 11th October on charges of rioting and insulting the religious feelings of the Mahomedan community, and, on the following day, two other Hindus, Soti Gobind Prasad and Soti Murari Lal, were also arrested on a charge of being concerned in the same offences. The trial of the three prisoners was begun by Mr. G. E. Irwin, magistrate of the first class, but, on the 2nd November, an application was made on their behalf to the High Court for the transfer of the case from Mr. Irwin's Court, and an order staying proceedings was passed and issued on the same day. On the 24th December, the applicants were ordered to file certain affidavits, and these were filed on the 7th January of this year. On the 30th January, an order was passed by the High Court requiring the magistrate to answer the allegations of the applicants upon affidavit and his affidavit was sworn on the 15th February. On the 1st March, the Chief Justice made an order granting the application for transfer.

This order was passed in consequence of certain proceedings which took place in the magistrate's Court, when the case of Gobind Prasad and Murari Lal was sent up by the police for trial, and in particular in consequence of certain expressions used at that time by Mr. Irwin regarding the Hindus of Meerut. These expressions were to the effect that "when he first came to Meerut, he thought the Hindus were the better people, but he had changed his opinion since, and now thought the Mahomedans were the better people." In his affidavit, Mr. Irwin explained that these observations were qualified by the context in which they were used, and that they had been provoked by the comments of the defendants' pleaders upon the police witnesses who were Mahomedans. The Chief Justice's order ended with these words :—" Without indicating in the slightest degree that I have any doubt that the magistrate would try the present case other than impartially, I think it will be better that the trial should be commenced *de novo* by the magistrate of the district himself, and fully investigated by him. The order prayed for by the petitioners will therefore be granted, and the district magistrate will hear and dispose of the charges made against Soti Gobind Parsad, Soti Murari Lal and Ranjit."

The case accordingly came on for trial before the magistrate of the district, Mr. F. N. Wright. The facts were stated in his judgment, the most material portion of which was as follows :—"This case has been made over specially to me for trial by the High Court—I cannot but think unnecessarily—because there are several other officers in the district capable of trying it, and to try a long and tedious case like this, interferes greatly with the district officer's own work. This is in fact the reason why the case has been so long under trial, it having being taken up from time to time as occasion offered, and, in obedience to the orders of the High Court, it has been investigated in the very minutest detail such as under no other circumstances would have been necessary or warranted. The case has obtained a fictitious importance from the fact that it occurred during the unfortunate concurrence of Mahomedan and Hindu festivals, and also from the unaccountable delay which took place in passing orders on the application of the accused to have the case transferred—applications for which there was no real necessity, as it cannot be conceived that Mr. Irwin would have tried the case with anything but the purest impartiality . . . Now, briefly what happened was this. On the afternoon of Saturday, the 10th October, a procession known as a *sanjhi* was paraded through the city, and we are able to trace its progress from bazaar to bazaar till it arrived, about 4-30 or 5, in the *mohulla* known as Bhatwara or Nangaga. Now, at a particular corner called Nangaga there is a mosque, which has an unenviable notoriety as the scene of the cow killing affair of 1884. This mosque is separated from the road by a low wall only, over which anyone standing inside can easily look over. Entry is obtained by a door at the corner of the street. Inside are a platform, well, &c., and further in of course the mosque itself. It seems clear that the procession consisting of a crowd variously computed from 25 to 100, but probably about 30 people, and attended by *sankhs*, gongs, &c., spearmen, a couple of caparisoned horses, dancing-girls and the *sanjhi* itself went through the street slowly, stopping here and their whilst a *nautch* was performed. It was seen at different points of its progress by several witnesses, who describe its constitution more or less accurately. When it got to the mosque, a row arose, how no one on the Hindus side can declare at all, but on the Mahomedan's side we have a very fair explanation given. In the mosque itself were some twelve or more men praying ; outside, in the enclosure, were four men performing the ablutions preliminary to prayer. All heard the noise of *sankhs*, gongs, &c., coming down the street, and these four men who were free went to the low wall and begged the processionists to stop their noise, as prayers were going on. It is also sufficiently clear that the procession *was* stopped just outside the temple, and a *nautch* begun : *sankhs* were blown, and so on. I think the evidence of the four Mahomedans may be accepted so far especially as it is confirmed by the witnesses summoned by the Court who were at prayer, one of whom is blind. A very careful consideration of the evidence leaves me no other conclusion than that the Hindus were the aggressors. They began to annoy the Mahomedans, and, when remonstrated with, attacked them. A free fight ensued, some on both sides were hurt, and the police came on the spot, to find the Mahomedans lying hurt, and the Hindus decamped . . . . The next points we have to consider are whether the accused were present with the procession and participated in or commenced the fight which undoubtedly occurred, and if they did of what offence are they guilty."

After a detailed examination of the evidence, the magistrate came to the conclusion that the *alibis* pleaded by Gobind Prasad and Murari Lal respectively were supported by sufficient evidence to justify an acquittal. He accordingly acquitted them, but convicted Ranjit of the offence charged and sentenced him to [illegible] imprisonment under sections 147 ("rioting") and 336 ("disturbing a religious assembly") of the Penal Code, the sentences to run concurrently. Ranjit appealed to the Sessions Judge of Meerut, who however, affirmed both convictions and sentence. The prisoner then applied to the High Court for revision of the Sessions Judge's order.

Mr. G. T. Spankie (with Pandit Nand Lal, and Pandit Moti Lal), appeared for the petitioner ; the Public Prosecutor (Mr. C. H. Hill), for the Crown.

The Chief Justice.—I have read through the depositions of the witnesses, and, taking the statements of Madho Khan, Khuda Bakhsh, Abdulla, and Nur Bakhsh, it is impossible for me to say that there was no evidence to warrant the magistrate's finding that the offences of riot and voluntary disturbance of a religious assembly were made out. Mr. Spankie contended that there was nothing to justify the inference that the petitioner and those accompanying him created the disturbance "voluntarily," that is to say, either with the intention of disturbing, or with the knowledge that they would be likely to disturb, a religious assembly. I entirely differ with him. Even if the stoppage of the *sanjhi* in front of the mosque was innocent and accidental, which seems to me in the highest degree improbable, there is clear proof to show that, after the petitioner received notice that persons were engaged in prayer in the mosque, he with others forced his way into the building, to the necessary scandal and disturbance of the Mahomedans, who were occupied there in their devotions, which conduct cannot be too strongly reprehended ; and section 296 of the Penal Code was, in my opinion, intended to meet just this very kind of case. It is intolerable that persons in the respectable position of the petitioner should not only countenance with their presence, but actively encourage the turbulent and unruly among the Hindus of their locality, to set the law at defiance, and endanger not only the public peace, but the limbs and lives of the orderly subjects of Her Majesty, and I think the magistrate very rightly convicted and inflicted a very proper punishment upon the petitioner, whose petition, I must add, is dismissed.

Before leaving the case, I am constrained to remark on one or two observations in the Magistrate's judgment which are neither suitable nor respectful. It was improper for him to comment upon the action of this Court in ordering him personally to try the case, and "rather he thought he had been" unnecessarily dire "d to do so or not, it was his duty to obey the ord without criticising its propriety. It was an exceptional one, made under unusual and exceptional circumstances, the nature of which the magistrate might readily have understood. It was still more irregular for him to offer any opinion as to the absence of "necessity" for the application for transfer made to this Court, when such application was entertained and formed the subject of serious discussion and consideration. The magistrate remarks also that "the case was investigated in minutest detail, such as under no other circumstances would have been necessary or warranted" is an exceedingly unfortunate one. I have looked carefully into the record, and I see no reason for thinking that the length and detail with which the matter was gone into were other than the circumstances of the case imperatively demanded, and I can only hope the magistrate did himself an injustice by suggesting the inference to be drawn from his own words that, under ordinary circumstances, he would not have tried the petitioner in so full and complete a manner as he did in the present instance. No time or pains can be wasted in investigating quarrels of this kind between the Mahomedans and Hindus in the most exhaustive and thorough manner, so that, whatever the result arrived at, its complete justice may be fully vindicated. This, as I have said, in the present case is abundantly shown by the magistrate's own record of the evidence, which was obviously taken by him with an industry, patience, and care, that, instead of being deprecated as he deprecates it, is highly to be commended. The magistrate must in future refrain from criticisms or remarks of the kind to which I have referred. The record may be returned.

THE PIRACY AND MURDER BY ACHINESE.

THE following is a translation of the evidence of Captain Roura of the brig "Eagle" of Marseilles and Penang before the Court of Inquiry at Olehleh :—

I had chartered the "Hok Canton" for $150.—On the morning of the 13th June I went as passenger on board to Rigas and to Teloh Glumpang via Pulo Bras. At 10 a.m. we left Pulo Bras and came at 8 p.m. into the Bay of Rigas. I found my brig there, at anchor, and went to it and asked alongside the ship if there was any news from the Serang, and was thereupon answered in the negative. I went on shore where I joined Tunku Omar in his Kedie. I made the journey in my own boat, which had brought me from the brig. Tunku Omar said to me that at Rigas and Teloh Glumpang he had a lot of pepper for me, and that the next day at 4 P.M. he would pay me a visit on board the "Hok Canton." *I advised him not*, and said that I was going to sleep on my own ship, when he said I must speak with you, and will come on board your own ship to speak with you. However he did not come. At 5 A.M. I went on shore where Tunku Omar immediately came to me. "Come to the Kedie," said he, "and I will deliver the pepper to you there." He awoke the pepper dealers and with my eight men I brought away the pepper from under their houses. When 200 bags of pepper were ready to be handed over I examined them and began to measure the pepper. Tunku Omar was continually walking up and down and came to me at a certain moment asking if the rice on board belonged to me or to the Supercargo on board the "Hok Canton." I answered that it belonged to the Supercargo. As I had told him I had only $5,000 he agreed to deliver me pepper for that value at $14 per picul. He told me that he had more pepper and that he intended to offer it to the Chinchew. He said "the Supercargo has always $15,000." I said that I did not know, but he said they always had that by them. This he had also asked me the previous time when I lay at Rigas. About 8 A.M. I had measured 80 bags pepper, and asked one of the Sampan men there if he was ready to load the pepper and bring it on board ; he declared that he had no Sampan people, because they were all with Tunku Omar on board the "Hok Canton." As it then rained very heavily I sheltered myself under Tunku Omar's house. Before it had finished raining I went to my boat in order to go on board the "Hok Canton" to see what Tunku Omar was doing there. About half way from the shore to the steamer, when I had passed the smallest island, I saw *two* boats belonging to the "Hok Canton," and one of her boats manned by about 35 armed Achinese, who were rowing towards the shore. I steered to meet them, and when I could hail them, I asked them twice "where is Tunku Omar ?". They answered, whilst somebody stood up and, according to my opinion, by that means hid Tunku Omar from my sight,—"Tunku Omar is on board the "Hok Canton," and motioned me to go there, and not knowing what could have occurred I rowed as hard as possible to the "Hok Canton." Having come alongside the vessel I saw a portion of the crew of the "Hok Canton" staring—Surprised at seeing me. I went on board and saw the Chinese Supercargo looking at me from out of one of the saloon windows. He came outside and told me that all the Europeans were dead, I was thunderstruck and went immediately, followed by the Chinchew, to the bridge, to look after the Serang, and the Chinchew said to me, pointing to a body "look, there lies the Chief Officer," whom I saw stretched out on his back and pointing with his finger on the portside forward. The Chinchew then pointed to the first Engineer who lay on his side. I said to the Chinchew and the Serang "give me the command of the vessel," and when they had given me this, the Serang said that Tunku Omar would come back again to put the ship on on shore. I took measures to get away as quickly as possible and I ordered steam to be got up and also ordered the Serang to hold himself in readiness to let slip the anchor as quickly as possible. A quarter of an hour afterwards the Chief Stoker came to me and declared he was ready. I turned the helm to the starboard and he let slip the anchor and we immediately steamed forward. It was about 10 A.M. when we left the Bay, and a little after 8 P.M. yesterday we came into the Roads. I had deposited $5,000 in the Captain's care and these, with other things were stolen by Tunku Omar. Later information concerning the murder of the Europeans and the taking away of some of the crew I just learned when we were under weigh. The first thing that I thought about was natural to get away as quickly as possible from the unfortunate place, to save the ship and cargo, and to seek assistance for the three who remained behind. At the moment I was leaving with the "Hok Canton" the Serang from my brig came to ask me to take him and my fourteen men with me and not to leave them behind. They were all frightened. I told them I could only save one ship at a time, and advised them to return on board and within 48 hours, if no help came, they were to sail away. I learned also on board that after the Captain was wounded he sprang over board and his wife, whose hands had been fastened behind her back, sprang after him, and they were picked up by the 2nd Engineer, bound, was taken with them. A certain Nya Adjat, a representative of Tunku Syed Putch went as passenger to Rigas, taking with him merchandise ; this man and his merchandise were also taken on shore by Tunku Omar.

I did not recognise any of the pirates who were in the boat nor yet any of the ship's crew they were taking with them.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE following is the translation of the principal parts of a letter written by the well-known Russian, Gen. Tchernayeff, and refers to the railroad now in course of construction by the Russian Government from the Caspian Sea to Merv, and thence through Bokhara to Tashkent. This letter is addressed to the editor of the *Novoe Vremya* :—

We often hear of late, through the newspapers, of the opening of one or the other station, or the termination of some construction or other on the Transcaspian railway. The public on reading these announcements believes that the time will soon come when we will travel to Tashkent, not on camels, over shifting sands, but comfortably seated in first-class carriages, and consoles itself with the idea that on the termination of this road we shall take up a menacing attitude in Central Asia, and the English, instead of being our perfidious enemies, will become our obedient allies. During one of my interviews with the late Gen. Skobeleff, previous to his departure on the Akhal-Tekke expedition, I asked him why he allowed this to be made, seeing that it would only increase the cost of the expedition. His answer was : "Let them make it, otherwise one only makes enemies. I know myself that I shall finish the expedition before the road will be ready." And so it turned out. The expedition was over in January 1881, and the first section of the railway was opened at Kisil-Arbit, during the autumn of that year. In order to justify the construction of the road, which was of no use to the expedition and which, besides the millions already spent costs annually over half a million in working expenses, the War Department has resolved to continue it, hoping that the loss will be less in proportion, without having previously even surveyed the ground over which it was determined to carry the line. The result is that the line will abut on shifting sands. That the reader may judge what these sands are like it will suffice to say that the natives, as a protection, plant their villages round with poplars, which frequently attain the height of seventy feet, but that in a short time only the tops of these are left visible and the inhabitants are finally obliged to quit their abodes and fix on some new spot, where they continue to live till once more overtaken by these inundations of sand. The extent of these sands in the direction of the railway is about 350 versts, of which 100 versts are such that it will be impossible to contend with them. The whole district, from the Caspian to the Syr-Darya itself, represents a sea of sand. The Syr-Darya cuts this arid desert into two almost equal parts. In the whole of this region there are three oases. Khiva, formed by canals from the Amou-Darya ; Merv, by the river Murghab ; and Bokhara, by the waters of the Zerafshan. Bokhara can even now hardly contend with the sands moving on it from the north and west. Easy access to these oases is possible only from the northern or southern extremities of the Caspian, consequently it is only by these two routes that the construction of improved means of communication between Russia and the peoples of Central Asia is possible. The first, or southern route, leads from the Transcaucasian region through Astrabad, Boorjnoord, and Mushed to the valley of the Murghab, when it turns to the north towards Merv, or goes farther to the east along the edge of the sands to Andkhoo and Kirkee, on the Amou-Darya. The first part of this road, up to the Murghab region, belongs to Persia, and is its best part, so much praised by the poets ; the second half was ceded to us by England after Kamaraff's victory at Penjdé. Thus the result of our late operations in Central Asia is the acquisition of the oasis of Merv, the access to which is in the hands of others. In order to open out direct communication with Merv, we resolved to cut through the shifting, waterless sands surrounding it, by means of a railway, the same to be extended through Bokhara to Tashkent. Whilst the line was being made through a locality which, though sandy and without water, compared with the sands around Merv may be called favourable, the problem seemed to have been solved ; but now that, after having constructed 450 versts, we have abutted in a desert with a moveable surface, the aspect is critical, and the thoughtlessness of our conduct in this part of Central Asia becomes evident—a thoughtlessness of which our opponents so cleverly took advantage. In spite of the unusual firmness with which the pourparlers were carried on, we finished by ceding to the English more than they demanded from us. Instead of a neutral zone, as was previously intended, they have closed in directly with our territory, thus shutting us up in the sands. Herat, which might have been captured by the same body of troops which beat the Afghans at Penjdé, will now require a seige train and all the usual appliances and materiél. It is not to be wondered at after this that the newspapers tell us the joyful news of the most perfect harmony reigning between the Boundary Commissioners. After these changes, our prestige in Asia has decreased ; and God grant that we may not in a short time be in the same position in Bokhara that we now are in Belgrade and Sophia. The continuation of the line through Merv to Bokhara I consider practically impossible, although the contractors promise to complete it by next June. The means employed against the sands on the first section of the road, and which consists in watering them with a solution of clay and water, cannot be adopted in the country around Merv, if only for the reason that there is neither clay nor water to be found there. But even if such did exist, this system of guarding against sands, borne along by the winds for hundreds of versts, can only be compared to that of guarding the road against a driving snow-storm by watering the snow on the sides of the line. The only way of overcoming the shifting sands is, in my opinion, by the building of covered galleries ; but this cannot be entertained for a moment over a distance of 100 versts in a country where there is neither wood, nor stone, nor lime, nor even water. It seems to me that it is time to suspend, for a while, this confidence in the engineers, and to despatch to the spot a special commission so as to prevent the burying in the sands of hundreds of thousands of poods of rails and sleepers brought from the end of the world. Let us now proceed to examine to what extent this Transcaspian railway will serve to satisfy military and commercial needs. As a military line, or to use academical language, as an operative road of action from Russia in the direction of the English possessions, it is against all the rules of common sense, traversing a waterless district along the very frontier of Persia. To make it secure, we should have to guard it with so many men that most of them would have nothing to drink, so that water would have to be conveyed to them daily. Besides which, we should have to occupy several points at a distance from it on Persian territory, and keep a strong corps d'observation on the Transcaucasian side. After all this, would it not be simpler to move from Transcaucasia, straight through Persian territory, through Astrabad and Mushed to Herat, along a most fertile and populous valley ? As a means of transport, the line is so insignificant that it would take three years from the date of the declaration of war to convey over it an army of 200,000 men, with the cavalry, artillery, baggage, &c., necessary in case of a collision with England. From a commercial point of view the line has still less sense than from a military. If, then, the Transcaspian railway does not satisfy either of these wants, why is it being made ? Merely with the academical object of proving the possibility of constructing a railroad over arid, shifting sands. Hence the road, in all justice, ought to be named 'academical.' We may be told, 450 versts are already made ; we cannot get back the millions spent, what is to be done ? In my opinion there is nothing to be done, but to stop the work, and, in expectation of better times, continue to pay annually two million roubles as interest and working expenses. After the waste of so much money on a useless road, I am far from recommending the construction of a new line to Asia, which would cost many millions more, although our relations with that part of the world are so slight ; but I consider that the formation of a regular and powerful steamboat navigation on the Amou-Darya a State necessity. It is so essential for us to have a line of steamers on that river, that its importance, both from a military and commercial point of view, I consider quite unnecessary to prove. This question was raised three years ago, but having lain about a year at the Head Staff, it was handed over to the Department of Trade and Manufactures, where it remained untouched for a year and a half, after which it was transferred to the Ministry of Roads and Ways, where a special commission having been formed from all departments, came to the resolution to leave the question open, so as to cause no disagreeableness to England, waiting, probably, till the appearance of English steamers (under the name of Afghan ditto) on the Amou-Darya will cause to ourselves an irreparable disagreeableness.—(Signed), M. Tchernayeff.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

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Mr. HENRY IRVING ON THE DRAMA.

BY special desire, Mr. Henry Irving delivered a lecture in the new Examination Schools, Oxford, on June 25th, to a large company, taking for his subject, "English Actors, their characteristics, and their methods." He quoted a remark of the biographer of Edmund Kean, that there seemed always to have been the alternative between the schools of Nature and Art in the annals of the English theatre. In this sentence, he wished to put "artificiality" for "art, and with this emendation the sentence was, he said, an epitome of the history of the English stage. He then went on to speak of Burbage, Garrick, and Kean, the three greatest champions in their respective times, on the stage, of Nature in contradistinction to artificiality. Shakespeare was the first dramatist who dared to rob tragedy of her stilts, and who successfully introduced an element of comedy naturally evolved from the tragic story. He fitted his blank verse to the natural expression of his ideas, and not his ideas to the trammels of blank verse. Fully to dethrone artifice and affectation he needed the help of actors in whom he could trust, and especially of a leading actor who could interpret his greatest dramatic creations, and such he found in Richard Burbage. Of Burbage, Fleetnoe said, "He was a delightful Proteus, so transforming himself into his part, and putting off himself with his clothes, as he never (not so much as in the tiring house) assumed himself until the play was done." David Garrick's father came from France during the persecution of the Huguenots in 1637, and by his mother's side he had Irish blood in his veins. In 1741 he made his first appearance on the stage, and in the same year achieved marvellous success as Richard III. Mr. Irving gave many entertaining particulars with regard to Garrick, and a highly interesting account of Edmund Kean, of which the description of his appearance at Drury Lane on Jan. 26th, 1814, where his great dramatic power achieved at once a splendid success, was given with a realistic power which enchained the audience. The Vice-Chancellor, in thanking Mr. Irving for his lecture, said they admired him for the great services which he had rendered to the world and to society by improving and elevating the stage. The undergraduates presented Mr. Irving with complimentary address and a handsome copy of Shakespeare's works.

FRENCH TORPEDO-BOATS.

A MILITARY paper writes :—After the Cape Corsica and Bonifacio *fiasco* it might have been considered advisable to eliminate the closing series of operations from the evolutionary programme of the French fleet. The torpedo squadron allowed a fleet of ten or a dozen men-of war to pass almost unmolested across an imaginary line of twenty miles, and now an attenuated fleet of torpedoers is expected to cover a water-way of forty miles in breadth for no fewer than ten days against an ironclad squadron determined to make the passage between the islands of Majorca and Ivica. It is impossible at this early date to speak in any detail of the doings of the torpedoers, but when the history of the exercises of 1886 is written, there will probably be few darker pages in the story than Admiral Brown's voyage from Bastia to Ajaccio. Of the score or so of tropedoers that quitted Toulon, three or four were placed *hors de combat* by reason of collision. Reinforcements, however, arriving—a force of eighteen torpedo boats—the Fulminant and a couple of cruisers left Bastia for the purpose of assisting in the attack on the squadron at anchor in the Bay of Ajaccio. A stiffish breeze was blowing, and the sea was a bit loppy, but the weather was not sufficiently rough to interfere with the regular arrival of the packet boats at Corsica. Of the eighteen torpedoers that accompanied the men-of war only six got round cape Corsica ; and, of these, two were in such a state as to prevent their taking part in the attack before making repairs. One was patched up, so five torpedo-boats engaged in the operation upon which so much interest centred. All the second and third class torpedoers had been compelled to put back, those which got round being boats of the first class. It is said that only two men amongst the crews of the six boats escaped sea-sickness. Upon the details to hand a general opinion may be formed as to the value of the torpedoers engaged in the Mediterranean. Reliable information will doubtless be obtainable on the return of the fleet to Toulon, and then a definite opinion may be pronounced.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

UNDER General Boulanger's proposed Army reorganistion law, the French Army is to be increased by about 75,000 men, bringing the total up to about 550,000 men. The effective forces of Germany number 454,000 men, Austro-Hungary 287,000 men, and Russia 875,000 men. But these figures do not adequately represent what could be done by the four great Powers named, should an emergency arise. The author of "Avant la Bataille" showed how France could throw over two million men into action. It is estimated that Germany could put 2,762,000 men under arms, or deducting the landstorm, representing 993,000 men, 1,769,000 soldiers. Nor would these figures appear to be exaggerated, for during the war of 1870 the Empire mobilised 1,494,000 men, of whom 1,146,000 crossed the frontier. In Austria, where a low standing army is employed, the authorities reckon on uniting 1,025,000 trained soldiers under the flag, with an even greater force composed of men who know the elements of drill, and could be rapidly advanced in warlike arts. It is proposed to establish an Austrian Militia force, which will place about 400,000 trained men at the service of the country. Independently of the levies that the Russians claim the power to draw from their Asiatic provinces, it is estimated that the Colossus of the North could by augmenting its standing army by the first line of Reserves and Militia put a force of 2,700,000 soldiers in the field. These figures will not be considered as overdrawn when it is remembered that at the close of the Russo-Turkish War, Russia had 1,648,000 regular troops and 145,000 irregular troops under arms.

POLITICAL MURDER IN RUSSIA

THE Russian detectives have at last succeeded in arresting Degaleff, who on December 28th, 1883, murdered M. Soudeikin, the Chief of the Secret Police. Degaieff was captured, it is said in Austria, and taken to Russia under very strict guard. He formerly served in the Political

NOTICES.

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TRADE MARK JOHNSON & Co'Y Ltd

BREWED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA BOTTLED AT THE BREWERY

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ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,

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Awarded SILVER MEDAL, London International Exhibition, 1884.

MORE ESSENTIAL FOR TROUSERS THAN TREES FOR BOOTS.

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vitalising the blood it enables the constitution to resist climatic influences.

It gives instant relief in Thirst, Headache, Sea or Bilious sickness, Feverish Colds, Fevers, Smallpox, Measles, an Eruptive or Skin Complaints.

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CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
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Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
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Clears the Blood from all impure matter from whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warrante free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), "January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully, "JOHN WILLIAMS."

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Rs. 18 — A good serviceable keyless Lever Watch, open-face, in strong white metal case. Guarantee one year.

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Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

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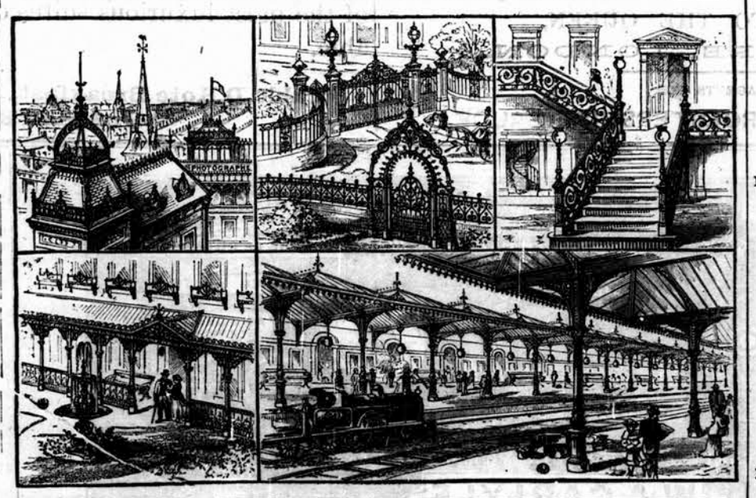

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PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.

The Real Nickel Silver, introduced upwards of 35 years ago, when strongly Silver-plated, cannot be distinguished from Silver.

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No. 5525—Entree or Corner Dishes. Each Dish with moveable handle forming 2 open Dishes, each set making 8 Dishes when required.
Per pair.....Rs. 90 | Per set of four ...Rs. 180

No. 5525—Entree or Corner Dishes, WITH HOT WATER PARTS, consisting of Electro-plated Dish and Cover with moveable handle and warmer, each pair forming at pleasure 6 separate Dishes, each set making 12 Dishes when required.
Per pair .....Rs. 133 | Per set of four ...Rs. 266

BREAKFAST OF BACON DISHES.

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No. 5580—OVAL HOT WATER DISH, 10½ inch, for Chops, Bacon or Fish. Rs. 53.

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No. 5520—OVAL HOT WATER DISH, 10½ inch, with Steak Dish and Fish Drainer, reversible cover, making 2 Dishes when required. Rs. 72.

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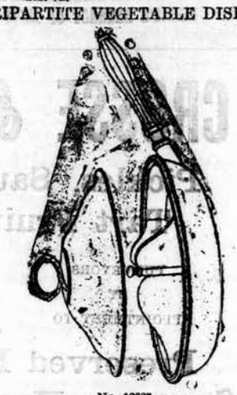

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No. 12667—Plain with Beaded Edge, moveable Divisions, and Drainer for three kinds of vegetables, loose cover, Hot Water Warmer, and arranged with moveable handle to cover to form a separate Dish at pleasure. Rs. 135.

FULL SIZE DINNER CRUET FRAMES.

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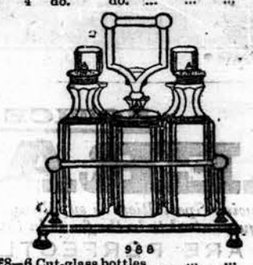
No. 876—6 Cut-glass bottles... ... ...Rs. 45
Do. 4 do. do. ... ... „ 36

No. 886.

No. 886—6 Cut-glass bottles... ... ...Rs. 36
Do. 5 do. do. ... ... „ 32
Do. 4 do. do. ... ... „ 25



No. 988.

No. 988—6 Cut-glass bottles... ... ...Rs. 70
Do. 4 do. do. ... ... „ 55

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No. 979—6 Cut-glass bottles... ... ...Rs. 52
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10 *PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.*

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE of every description on sale. Illustrated Priced Catalogues forwarded free to Mofussil Constituents on application.

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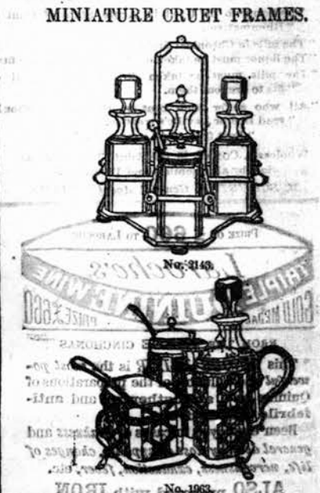

No. 2143.

No. 1963.

No. 2143—5 Cut-glass bottles ... ...Rs. 35 0
No. 1963—5 Handsome Cut-glass bottles.. „ 33 0
No. 2144—THE "CLUB" CRUET, containing 1 each Mustard, Pepper, Salt, Cayenne and 2 Sauce bottles. ... „ 41 0
FIVE-BOTTLE CRUETS, containing 1 each Mustard, Pepper, Cayenne and 2 Sauce bottles ... From Rs. 38 to „ 45 0
No. 2009—FOUR-BOTTLE CRUETS, containing 1 each Mustard, Pepper and 2 Sauce bottles... From Rs. 20 to „ 30 0
And a variety of others „ „ 15 to „ 35 0

BREAKFAST OR TIFFIN CRUET FRAMES.

No. 2000.

No. 2000—3 Cut-glass bottles ... ...Rs. 15 8
Do. Upright Handle in centre of frame ... ... „ 17 8

No. 2152.

No. 2152—3 Cut-glass bottles ... ...Rs. 23 0

No. 2140.

No. 2140—All metal for Mustard, Pepper and Salt ... ...Rs. 27 0
And a large variety of other Cruets in Fancy China, Japanesque, Doulton, Crown Derby and Worcester China, British Oakware, &c., &c. From Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

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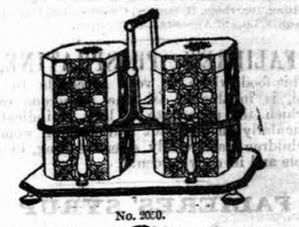
PICKLE OR CHATNI FRAMES,

WITH PLAIN AND RICHLY CUT-GLASS STOPPERED BOTTLES.



No. 2050.

No. 2012.

No. 10114.

No. 2050—2 Richly Cut-glass stoppd. bottls. Rs. 65
Do. 3 Do. do. do. ... „ 95
No. 2012—2 Cut-glass stoppered bottles with rack for pickle fork ... ... „ 34
Do. 3 Cut-glass stoppered bottles with rack for pickle fork ... ... „ 48
No. 10114—2 Cut-glass stoppered bottles with rack for pickle fork ... „ 38
Do. 3 Cut-glass stoppered bottles with rack for pickle fork ... ... „ 58
And a large stock of other Frames 1, 2, 3 and 4 bottles ... ... From Rs. 12 to „ 100

SAUCE FRAMES.

Sauce Frames to contain four original bottles of Sauce ... ... From Rs. 20 to „ 38

SAUCE BASKETS.

Handsome Wicker-Work Sauce Baskets to take four original bottles of Sauce. From Rs. 25 to... ... ... „ 36

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